AUCTION SALES.

By HODGES & CO.

...ll sell at the Private Residence, ...9 WEST LAKE-ST., ...AY, Aug. 11, at 10 a. m., the entire contents of one elegant Rosewood Marble-top Chamber ...ls Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Parlor Furniture, ...m, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, ...all the Linen and Bedding will be sold; Crockware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive and without ...

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

N. B.

We will sell at the private residence, ...889 MADISON-ST., ...DAY, Aug. 13, at 10 a. m., the entire contents ...story cottage, consisting of Parlor, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture. These goods are nearly ... must be sold, as the owner is going abroad. ...GES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ... of County Commissioners,

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1873.

...hereby given that the Committee on Equalization ... will meet at the County Commissioners' ... TUESDAY, the 12th day of August, A. D. ... o'clock a. m., and continue in session for three ... sider the assessments for A. D. 1873. ... desiring corrections to be made in their assessments ... or to make any suggestions in regard to equalizing ... ween the several towns, may appear before the ... at that time and be heard. ...wing is the total assessment of each town, as ... Assessors' returns: [...]

A. J. GALLOWAY, THOMAS LONERGAN, J. H. PAHLMAN, Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, Aug. 11.

...Richardson sends greetings. GRAND ...NG LUNCH at the MARBLE PIL... Refitted, redecorated, and renovated. ...ns, come all. 155 Randolph-st., two ...est of Hooley's. A. MICHELSON, Proprietor. ...E. RICHARDSON, Manager.

...V. LAWRENCE, ESQ, OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, [...]

NOTICE.

...ROBERTSON has been elected Treasurer ... Packing Co., in place of E. H. Pray, Jr. ...SAM'L W. ALLERTON, President.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

...YORK TO CARDIFF, ...RISTOL, LONDON, ...ther Points in England and Wales. [...]

...ION LINE. ...T-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, ...NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, ...g the United States Mail. ...TY AND COMFORT. [...] ...GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

...ARD MAIL LINE. ...TABLISHED 1840. ...veen New York, Boston, and Liverpool. [...] ...R. DUVERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. ...N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

...HITE STAR LINE ...NG THE UNITED STATES MAIL ...ew York, Cork, and Liverpool. [...] ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

...IONAL LINE STEAMSHIPS. [...] WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent. ... Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new ...), Chicago.

...OR LINE. [...] ...SON BROTHERS, Agents.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1873. NUMBER 356.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

In consequence of removal to their new store early this Fall have MARKED DOWN large lines of seasonable and durable goods to

MERELY NOMINAL PRICES.

They would state to their patrons and the public that so favorable an opportunity for supplying their wants has seldom been presented, and they respectfully invite examination.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

1 West Randolph-st.

Lackawanna	$9.50
Cannel Coal	10.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC 7:30 GOLD LOAN

Will, on the basis of previous sales, soon be absorbed. These Bonds are receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10; are the obligation of a strong corporation; a 1st mortgage on the road and its earnings (nearly 500 miles now completed), and, in addition, are secured by over 50,000,000 acres of valuable land, or 50 acres to each $100 bond.

The land sales have thus far averaged nearly $6 per acre.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, General Agents for the 7-30 Loan.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO, And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, August 12, at 7 p. m.

Union Line steamer TOLEDO, Capt. Pratt, leaves dock foot of South LaSalle-st., Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, August 14, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturday, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, August 13, at the office of the undersigned, in the Freight Depot of the P., C. & St. L. Railway Co., corner Carroll and Halsted-sts., for the erection of a new Passenger Depot, to be built at the corner of Carroll and Clinton-sts. For plans and specifications apply to R. S. D. Hartrick, Assistant Engineer, at the above named office. M. J. BECKER, Chief Engineer P., C. & St. L. Railway.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and The F. B. Gardner Company, who have not presented their claims against said concerns, are requested to do so without delay, to any member of the Committee.

E. J. GAGE, JARED GAGE, HENRY W. KING, } Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

Persons wishing to spend a few weeks during the hot weather can find desirable accommodations, cool and healthy location, on the bank of Lake Michigan, Racine, Wis. Address B N, Box 16, Racine, Wis.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

JOSEPH M. LYONS & CO., Successors to ANDREW PEARSON, Wholesale Dealers in

GLOBE TOBACCO,

Imported and Domestic

CIGARS,

AND

Smokers' Articles,

120 RANDOLPH-ST., COR. CLARK.

Globe Tobacco Works,

WALKER, McGRAW & CO., Detroit.

We make a Specialty of Fine Box Goods for Gentlemen's Smoking, at Wholesale Prices.

In addition to the above, we have opened the finest Retail Case of Cigars in the city.

JOSEPH M. LYONS & CO., 120 RANDOLPH-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"A Word to the Wise."

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued.

We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.

We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.

WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.

SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

EDWARD ELY & CO., IMPORTING TAILORS, WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st. ESTABLISHED 1854.

LUMBER.

GEO. E. WHITE. HARD WOOD LUMBER DEALER. OFFICE AND YARDS 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, NORTH SANGAMON ST. CHICAGO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies...$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRAIN.

POPE & DAVIS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS

RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting an effect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars. BLISS & BROWN, 32 Lake-st., Chicago.

VAN'S Ranges, Broilers, &c. No. 36 STATE-ST. S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

STEAM HEATING.

STEAM HEATING, In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 87 & 89 West Lake-st.

PAPER.

GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, PLAIN AND PRINTED Wrapping Paper, 151 MICHIGAN-AV.

BUSINESS CARD.

J. M. W. JONES, Furnishes STATIONERY, BLANKS, &c., and does PRINTING, of all kinds, promptly and at fair prices. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialities. Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

FOREIGN.

Further Particulars of the Siege and Surrender of Valencia.

One Hundred Houses Injured by the Bombardment.

Movements of the Opposing Forces in Other Quarters.

Additional Changes in the British Cabinet.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The *Gaceta* publishes the text of the Porto Rica bill.

All officers refusing to take their posts in the army are to be tried by court martial. The reorganization of the army in Catalonia is actively going on.

The Intransigentes have sent commissions into provinces to incite insurrection among the soldiers.

A dispatch from Barcelona reports that heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Berga.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The Cortes has abolished the executive right of pardon.

The leading idea with the moderate federalists in the Cortes is to convert the present provinces of Spain into States.

The special Committee appointed to consider the question has made a report to the Cortes approving of the motion granting authority for legal prosecution of the insurgent deputies.

At a meeting of the deputies belonging to the Left it was decided to oppose debate in Cortes on the constitution until a general amnesty is granted to Republicans implicated in the movement for Cantonal independence.

Contreras, who was detained on the German man-of-war, has been released, and landed at Cartagena.

The commanders of the German naval force in Spanish waters have received fresh instructions from Berlin to prevent the surrender of the insurgent Spanish men-of-war captured by them.

The Cartagena insurgents vainly attempted to reinforce Valencia before its surrender, and to recapture Almanza and Vittoria.

Gen. Salecede has defeated the insurgents at Chinchilla, near Abacete, one of the revolted towns of Murcia, capturing their artillery, military chest, and 400 prisoners.

The Carlist leader, Cucalla, with 1,000 men, threatens an attack on Delaplaina, in Valencia.

BAYONNE, Aug. 10.—The Carlists have surrounded Ogarzum, in the Province of Guipuzcoa.

The Republican troops have retreated to Pampeluna, from Elizonda, leaving the Carlists in possession of Northern Navarre.

The Carlist Gen. Dorregarray, with 7,000 men, is at San Esteban.

Herald Special.

VALENCIA, Aug. 8.—Previous to the surrender 10,000 troops concentrated before the city under command of Martinez, Campios, Salecede, Velarde, and Villacama, and with eighteen siege cannon in position. The Junta proposed to surrender the city on condition that the commanders of the troops guarantee full pardon to all insurgents, and expressed an apprehension that the insurgents would burn the city if these terms were not conceded. This proposition was made on the 6th, and the same day occurred a stampede from the city of frightened people equally alarmed at the prospect of facing a bombardment or the excesses of the insurgents. After two day's parley and deliberation, the Commander of the troops rejected the terms; whereupon the Junta and violent Intransigentes took to flight at midnight to Grao, the port of Valencia, and there embarked on a steamer for Cartagena, hooted by the people. Out of fifteen battalions of volunteers, three only remained in the surrendered city. Three hundred killed and wounded cover the losses on both sides, but the injury to the city and commerce is very great. One hundred houses were damaged by bombardment.

CARTAGENA, Aug. 9.—The foreign Consuls have taken refuge on board a frigate.

Contreras has been released.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Observer* says the current report that Ayerton, late Commissioner of Public Works, is to succeed Monsell, the Postmaster-General, is untrue.

LONDON, Aug. 11—6 a. m.—Mr. Ayerton, late Commissioner of Public Works, becomes Judge Advocate-General, an office which has been vacant for three years. It is believed that it will not be necessary for Gladstone to be re-elected to Parliament, in consequence of his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Childers will retire altogether from the Ministry in October. A report that he was to succeed to the Exchequer is not correct.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Jules Janin, the distinguished litterateur, is seriously ill. The *Independence Belge* pronounces unfounded the reports that Austria has directly or indirectly interfered in the negotiations with Count de Chambord.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Six Persons Fatally Injured on a Canadian Railroad—Two Persons Killed Near Alton, Ill.

ORILLIA, Ont., Aug. 10.—A gravel train running through a swamp between Orellia and Otherly ran over two cows. The van, containing laborers, was badly broken up, and two, named Stevens and Powell, were instantly killed, and six others fatally wounded.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 10.—A sad accident occurred last evening at the road crossing on the St. Louis & Jacksonville Railroad, about seven miles from this city, and near Piasa Creek. Mrs. Schneider, who lives near Brighton, and her son, who is here on a visit from Indiana, were returning home in a wagon and when on the crossing were run over by the evening down passenger train, and both killed instantly their bodies being terribly mangled.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—A sleeping car of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad was thrown off a trestle near Hamburg this morning. Two passengers were badly bruised and the car wrecked.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—A. G. Allen, a well-known journalist, aged about 55, died here to-day, after a few days' illness.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Wm. W. Clark, formerly Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School at Albany, died here this morning, aged 49 years.

Fatal Wagon Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—As George Lynch was driving one of Barnum's circus wagons down Olive street this morning, in attempting to cross the railroad track to let a car pass he was jolted off the box and the wheels passed over his head, killing him. His parents live in Brooklyn, and he has a wife and child in Kansas City, Mo.

Feeling in Kentucky Against the New State Scheme.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—All the newspapers, with one exception, in Western Kentucky, oppose the project of forming a new State out of portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The project in that section of Kentucky is esteemed as visionary.

American Dental Association.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 10.—The American Dental Association, in session at Put-in-Bay for several days, adjourned to-day. It was the largest meeting ever held by the tooth-pullers. The hotels at Put-in-Bay are now able to accommodate visitors.

Attempted Murder.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Bud Anderson, colored, engineer on a tug, was stabbed this morning while in bed by some unknown negro. His wounds are dangerous.

Shot by a Custom Officer.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A fireman on the steamship Baltimore, named Graner, left the steamer to-night with two bottles of liquor. The custom-house officers, Carson and Norton, objected, but Graner passed on, followed by Carson. In a few minutes a pistol shot was heard, and one of the other parties proceeding to the spot found Graner shot in the head. He was taken on board the steamer, and died soon after. Carson took a small boat and went to the Custom-House. He will surrender to the police authorities in the morning.

THE POTOMAC DISASTER.

The Catastrophe Said to be Due to Criminal Carelessness—Seventy Lives Now Believed to Have Been Lost.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Wawasset disaster was evidently, to a great extent, the result of criminal carlessness. Although the certificate of the vessel allowed her to carry only fifty passengers on regular trips, it is admitted that 150 passengers were on board. There seem to have been scanty arrangements for the safety even of fifty persons. It is said there were apparently no precautions whatever against fire. The Treasury Department will order a rigid investigation into the matter.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

The funeral of four members of the Reed family lost on the steamer Wawasset took place this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived to-night from the scene of the Wawasset disaster, with six more bodies of victims. Five of them were identified as those of George W. Cooke, grocer, Washington; Richard Murray (colored), passenger; George Tibbs (colored), deck hand; Mary Blackwell (colored), passenger, and a little girl about 12 years of age, supposed to be the daughter of Mrs. Lucinda Grant. The sixth body was that of a colored woman not yet identified.

It is said to-night that the total number of bodies so far recovered is fifty-six; though not over twenty have been identified. Another steamer went down this evening, and is expected to-morrow with more bodies. Many of those recovered to-day had been partially eaten by crabs and were badly disfigured.

The latest estimate of the number of those lost on the Wawasset is that it will reach 70 at least. Many of these will in all probability not be identified, particularly in case of colored persons who fell victims to the disaster.

FIRES.

Loss by the Portland, Me., Conflagration About $600,000—Five Lives Lost—Fires Elsewhere.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 10.—After carefully comparing and reviewing the estimates, the loss by the fire is put at about $600,000, as follows: Damage to Galt's wharf, $100,000; buildings on it, $10,000; elevator, $50,000; contents of elevator, $25,000; coal on Galt's wharf, $25,000; steamer Dirigo, $100,000; steamer Montreal, $140,000; steamer Carlotta, $50,000; Atlantic wharf and buildings, $40,000; coal on Atlantic wharf, $70,000; wood on Atlantic wharf, $500; total freight on board the three steamers and in the three sheds and in storehouses, $100,000; two cars loaded with linseed oil, $7,000; Alvin Neal's rigging loft, $1,000; Steward's stores of Steam Packet Company, $3,000; private property of 150 employes on boats, $3,750. Total, $549,750. This leaves $50,250 for errors and omissions.

The steamer Dirigo was built in 1865, and was a propeller of 941 tons. She originally cost $160,000, and was turned over to the Company at $75,000 when it was reorganized, but was worth $100,000. She now lays ashore on Spring Point ledge with her smoke-stack and part of her boiler above water. Large pieces of her are floating about.

The Montreal was a side-wheel boat, 1,197 tons, and was built in 1857. The Company valued her at $150,000. She was taken by the Express and beached on Cushing Island, to the left of the landing, where she now lies, with one wheel above water.

The Carlotta was an iron boat of about 500 tons, belonging to the Nova Scotia Steamship Company. She was an old blockade-runner. Prof. Baird's fishing-steamer Blue Light tackled her and put her on Cushing Point, where she now lies burned to a shell.

The total insurance heard from is $158,000. The insurance on elevator and Grand Trunk Railway property will probably carry it up to $200,000, or one-third of the total loss.

John Clapp, clerk at the Maine steamship office, reports that he was standing by the side of the Excelsior, in which the fire was discovered when he felt his leg burning and jumped for the hose, and in less than half a minute had water playing on it. Another clerk reports seeing the shed on the opposite side of the wharf on fire nearly at the same moment the fire originally took in the Excelsior.

The drowned women were burned somewhat, Nellie McCarthy having her dress in flames when she jumped overboard.

The historic steamer Chesapeake was lying at the Franklin wharf, next above Galt's wharf, but a line was got out and 300 men pulled her up to the Custom-House wharf.

The body of Frank Taylor has been recovered. The little girl has not been recovered, but there is now no doubt about her fate.

William Matteson, a stevedore, was in the hold of the Dirigo. He jumped overboard and was undoubtedly drowned. This makes the loss of life two men, two women, and a little girl.

QUARANTINE, L. I. Aug. 10.—A fire broke out this evening in the store-room of the United States Light-House. Everything in the store-room was destroyed. Loss unknown.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 10.—The tea and coffee store of James H. Forbes, 417 Franklin avenue, the sale stables of Joseph Johnson & Co., 916 North Fifth street, and the rear of several dwellings fronting on Fifth street, burned this morning. Loss about $10,000. Partly insured; $2,000 in the North American, Philadelphia; $500 in the Phœnix, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $600 in the Hibernian, Cleveland.

Shot by a Woman.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—An *Enquirer* special says that at Springfield, this forenoon, Bridget Sullivan shot and mortally wounded John Griffin on the street. This is the second attempt by her on Griffin's life. She alleges that he promised to marry her and then married another.

Fort Wayne Driving-Park Association.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The first meeting of the Fort Wayne Driving-Park Association will take place here on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Some of the best horses in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan will be here.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamers Denmark and Celtic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamer Samaria, from Liverpool.

An Early Marriage.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—From Warren County, Ky., is reported a marriage between a boy aged 13 and a girl aged 11.

The Cholera.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—One death only from cholera reported in this city during the week ending to-night.

Suicide.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 10.—A girl named Amanda Davis, recently from St. Louis, committed suicide in this city to-day by taking morphine. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

The Manitoba Affair—What the Government Proposes to Do.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 7.

From a remark made by Secretary Fish yesterday, immediately after being closeted with the President, it is manifest that the Manitoba difficulty has been officially discussed in the Cabinet and the policy of the Government marked out. The action of the authorities of Minnesota in the premises will be attentively regarded, and in case of necessity Federal interference will be interposed, but not until it is imperatively necessitated. The Government will then come to the front and exact the justice from the British authorities which, up to this time, they have withheld. It is by no means certain that Executive interference will be deferred, as has been frequently stated of late, until the meeting of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, which takes place some time in October. The Government regards the imprisonment of our officers by the Dominion authorities as eminently illegal, and is manifestly anxious to procure their speedy release.

WASHINGTON.

Protest of the Brewers' Organ Against the Beer Seizures in Massachusetts.

Crop Reports from the Agricultural Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BEER QUESTION IN A NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The organ of the Brewers' Association of the United States, published here, makes a very significant statement relative to the trial of fourteen German restaurant keepers in Worcester, Mass., which has just concluded, and these fourteen Germans, every one of them in possession of a license for which he has paid the United States Government the sum of $20, have been fined in Worcester, Mass., and sent to the House of Correction for six months, and ordered to find $1,000 bail not to violate the anti-beer law for one year, because they have sold fermented liquors. Concerning these arrests the *Sentinel* says:

Massachusetts takes the fourth rank in the manufacture of fermented liquors among the States of the Union. She is only exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. She paid last year to the Federal Government $530,280 as tax on malt liquors, and for the first nine months of the present fiscal year she paid $474,531, against $404,590 for the same time last year. If she had been permitted to go on up to the 1st of July last she would, at the same rate of increase, have paid no less than $663,948 beer tax into the Treasury of the United States, a sum equal to the annual interest on $11,666,000 of our 6 per cent bonds. All that will henceforth be lost. The Government of the United States has received for every barrel of beer thus seized or destroyed, the sum of $1. The Government officials have continued to collect the Federal tax, and thus indirectly encouraged the manufacturer to break the law. The question now arises, what is the Federal Government going to do in Massachusetts? If it is unlawful in Massachusetts to manufacture and sell beer, the Government cannot legally collect any taxes, and the money forced out of the brewers by the Federal officers must be returned to them. If it is proper and just to ruin the manufacturers and dealers of fermented liquors, and to confiscate their hard-earned property, it must also be right to do the same with those engaged in the manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco and any other article. If the Federal Government quietly submits to be despoiled of its revenue in Massachusetts, let it be deprived of the same elsewhere, in fact be starved out.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Agricultural Department reports that the probable wheat yield for 1873 will be 220,000,000 bushels. The largest absolute falling off in corn is in Illinois, where there is a reduction of 15 per cent. The Department reports that the flax culture is greatly on the increase in Iowa.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

With reference to the joint action of the State Department relative to the appointment of American citizens of German birth to be Consuls in Germany, it may be stated that a certain person from the South has recently been appointed Consul at Stutgardt, Germany, to take the place of Mr. Lauprecht, a German-American editor.

OFFICIAL EXTORTIONISTS.

An investigation into the conduct of Justices of the Peace and Constables in this District, which has just concluded, shows that these petty officers have exacted from the people of this District nearly $100,000 annually in excess of the lawful fees. The District Legislature, by a law passed in favor of these harpies, has practically nullified all exemption-laws passed by Congress.

A WORD TO MR. JUSSEN.

The Washington *Sentinel*, the brewers' organ here, makes an attack upon Edward Jussen, of Chicago, on account of his recent letters. It says: "We sincerely hope that Mr. Jussen will not succeed, by reviving religious antipathies and jealousies, in dividing the Liberals of Chicago, and thus continue the infamous rule of the tyrannical temperance muckers of that city. He must yet remain a little longer in the 'cold.'"

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 10.—There is only one question connected with the Virginius which is considered of sufficient importance to justify an examination, namely: Whether that vessel was, about two years ago, sold to one of the South America Republics, as stated at that time. If so, the Virginius is now sailing under papers of the United States to which she has no right, and for which offense she would be liable to capture by our own authorities.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.14	68	69	Calm.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.15	76	69	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.07	76	68	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.06	77	69	N. E., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.04	73	81	Calm.	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.03	73	87	S., light.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 79.
Minimum thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'dg	30.07	67	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Buffalo	30.08	63	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.14	67	W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.03	73	S., light.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.09	80	N. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	30.08	67	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.02	82	N. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Denver	30.16	71	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	30.04	70	S., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Duluth	30.03	72	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.00	60	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	82	S. E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.08	71	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.06	72	N. W., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.99	83	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Pembina	30.09	65	Calm.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	30.06	69	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.07	72	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—For New England and the Middle States easterly and southeasterly winds, falling barometer, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the lower lakes and thence to West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm and increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and northward to the Ohio Valley and Missouri light variable wind, mostly northeasterly, higher temperature and cloudy weather, with occasional local storms. For the Gulf States northerly winds shifting to southeasterly, partly cloudy weather and high temperature. For the South Atlantic States northeasterly winds, slightly higher pressure, cloudy weather and light local rains.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 10, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cincinnati	10 ft. 11 in.	....	7 in.
Davenport	3 ft. 1 in.	....	2 in.
Keokuk	2 ft. 9 in.	....	1 in.
Louisville	5 ft. 7 in.	2 in.	....
Memphis	10 ft. 10 in.	....	5 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 6 in.	....	2 in.
*New Orleans	10 ft. 3 in.	....	5 in.
Omaha	8 ft. in.	....	....
Pittsburgh	3 ft. 11 in.	....	1 in.
St. Louis	12 ft. 3 in.	....	3 in.
St. Paul	4 ft. 9 in.	....	....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Effects of a Serenade.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A young gentleman of Macon, who is not in the musical way himself, but considers that he is a good judge of such matters, concluded to serenade his sweetheart the other night. In pursuance of this praiseworthy design, he hired a juvenile African and a harmonicon for 10 cents, and betook himself and his colored assistant to his angel's house. During the ensuing half-hour the midnight zephyrs bore into the adjacent windows a beautiful supply of the most intensely doleful music that ever tortured the human ear. At length the second-story window opened. The young gentleman struck a pensive attitude, and waited for his sweetheart to return her thanks. She did return her thanks. They were pretty warm, and nigh on to two gallons in quantity. Their advent was followed by a confused sound as of footsteps retiring with unwonted rapidity, a peculiar odor as if somebody had boiled an Ethiopian in that neighborhood, and all was still. The young gentleman did not come to business next day. He spent the time in a tub filled with sweet-oil and ice, and sent word he had been struck by lightning.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A Member of Parliament Hunting for Testimony in America—Old Charges Repeated to a New Audience.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 8.

Mr. Whalley, for twenty-two years past member of the British Parliament from Peterboro, arrived in this city on Wednesday, from England, in order to obtain testimony favorable to the Tichborne title and estates, in whose cause he has from the outset taken a deep interest. He told a *Tribune* reporter, last night, that a man appeared in England about three weeks ago, who pretended to have been the steward on board the Osprey, which picked up the boat from the wreck of the Bella, containing the claimant, or Sir Roger, as Mr. Whalley invariably terms him. As the man gave evidence of speaking the truth, and corroborated important testimony already given on the trial, he thought it advisable to come over and see if he could find corroborative proof. He had prosecuted his inquiries to some extent already, with very fair success.

Mr. Whalley talked about the Tichborne case at considerable length and with perfect freedom. It presents a romance, he said, of especial interest to all who speak the English language. If the first decision and the present trial are in accordance with law and justice, it is the most extraordinary instance of judicial miscarriage known in history. If the claimant is an impostor, it is wonderful that for seven years he should set the heirs of the estate at defiance, and then that the Government should have taken up the cudgels in defense of a suit brought to recover private property. But, he continued, the English public do not believe that he is an impostor, and they demand that he shall have the same means of proof that are given to others. "It is due to influences brought to bear upon Parliament and the Government that he does not have them. England is more crowded with Jesuits than any other part of the world, and they are more efficient under Dr. Manning's training than ever before. Mr. Gladstone protects them, though whether he is one himself is left in doubt, since he declined to answer the question when I publicly presented it to him. The Tichborne trial was an experiment on the part of the Jesuits to learn whether England might be not only their home but their citadel. Dr. Manning, and not Mr. Gladstone, is at the head of the British Government. The press is muzzled, and everything is suppressed which bears adversely upon the Roman Catholic priesthood.

"It is generally supposed," he added, "that the Tichborne case is surrounded with mystery; on the contrary, this appearance of mystery has been created by the length of the trial. The facts are simple. A young man who had been long absent from home returns after unusual adventures and vicissitudes. He is recognized by the mother, and lives with her until her death, two years later. He is recognized as Sir Roger by his neighbors, and is so far believed in by the public that he readily raises $100,000 to aid him to prosecute his claim. The younger son, Alfred, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, never believed the brother to be dead; but he had died in the meantime, and the property was in the hands of the widow in trust for a young son. She wrote to the mother asking if the claimant was her veritable son, and she answered that he was. The family solicitor returned the same answer. But she did not wish to believe it; she belonged to one of the most influential Catholic families in England—the Arundels of Norfolk—and brought the whole power of the Jesuit party to her aid. Dr. Manning is at its head, and is the adviser of Mr. Gladstone in Roman Catholic affairs; this is why the Government has instituted the prosecution for perjury, and why witnesses have been gathered from all parts of the world to sustain it, at a cost of from £500 to £1,000 each. The fact that they sent for this array of witnesses, instead of depending upon Lord Bellew's testimony relative to the tattoo marks, which defeated the claimant on his first trial, proves that they do not consider that testimony trustworthy or convincing, though it was upon that solely that they based their charge of perjury."

Mr. Whalley charges that the spirit of English law was violated in that the accused had not received information of the witnesses who were to be brought against him, or of the nature of their testimony; nor had he been aided by the State to bring witnesses for his defense, as is provided by law. He complained most bitterly of the suppression of free speech. He and another member of Parliament had been fined £100 each, and another £500, because they had discussed the Tichborne case at a public meeting. They were not tried by a jury, but by a court presided over by Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, whom he spoke of as the modern Jeffries. He had made an address to his constituents on the subject, and no publisher would venture to print it without personal guarantees against loss, and when printed no one dared to circulate it. "If this state of terrorism continues," he added, "there will be many more Mayflowers launched for America." He said that the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir William Bobill, had been adverse to "Sir Roger" from the start, and that the Lord Chief Justice, before whom the present trial is pending, evinced his partisanship during the first trial by assisting Sir William Bobill on the bench, and by actually passing written notes to Hawkins, the adverse counsel, one of which read: "If I were Judge and you counsel we would have had this fellow in Newgate long ago." Having already prejudiced the case, it was a violation of English usage and English justice for him to preside at the present trial. Mr. Whalley said that the course of Sir Alexander Cockburn, in adjudging all words which might influence jurymen to be in contempt of court, was even worse than that of the notorious Jeffries, who relied upon pleas of contempt of court for his most dangerous onslaughts upon liberty and Protestantism. Sir Alexander Cockburn practically proclaims that he will allow no free discussion in England, and there was nothing in the annals of James II. more outrageous or tyrannical than this.

Indignation-Meeting of Husbands.

A call for an indignation-meeting, signed by sixty men whose wives have gone "summering," is published in the Lafayette, (Ind.) *Journal*. The call reads as follows:

"The undersigned, grass-widowers of the City of Lafayette, being impressed with the imminence of the crisis in the family relations of the community which the season has brought upon us, and feeling that the emergency requires wise counsel and circumspect yet determined action, respectfully request that all their fellow-sufferers will meet with them at Nos. 3 and 5 North Third street on Wednesday evening, July 16, to take counsel together as to the best method of giving expression to their indignation at the base desertion of unfeeling spouses in this, the very summer of their discontent, and how they can most effectually make a bold strike for the cause of male equality and men's rights."

A New Parlor-Game.

The attention of young ladies who have exhausted all interest in ordinary social pleasures is invited to the following new parlor-game: Let a young man procure a stick of candy (the shorter the better) before starting to see his sweetheart. Wait until the "old folks" have left the parlor, when he must insert one end of the stick in his mouth, and induce his "Dulcinea" to take the other between her honey-coated lips. Both commence sucking the candy at the same time. Now, the point in the game is to see which shall get to the middle of the stick first. When that point is reached, remain there as long as possible.

A "Royal Poulterer."

The heir-apparent of England has been dubbed a "royal poulterer," by some disrespectful satirist, and it would seem justly so by the following paragraph from the *Gardener's Magazine*:

"Some one has described the Prince of Wales as a 'royal poulterer,' and so long as he has pheasants driven into corners that, by the aid of several servants to load and hand guns to him, he may shoot them at the rate of 120 an hour, and take care to have the deed recorded in the newspapers—so long as the Prince of Wales does this, he must endure to be designated as 'the royal poulterer,' and he really ought to take out a license as a dealer in game."

MORE BLOOD.

An Unprovoked Shooting Affray in the West Division.

The Victim an Innocent and Unoffending Person.

Yesterday did not pass without the usual sanguinary encounter. It occurred in the vicinity of Randolph and Desplaines streets, a section of the city unsafe to frequent after nightfall. The encounter originated about half-past 9 o'clock, in the restaurant of A. Lazarus, No. 126 West Randolph street.

At the hour named, two rough-looking fellows entered the restaurant and asked for a glass of liquor. This being refused them, they asked for coffee. They were informed by the proprietor that the last cup had been drawn a few moments before. They then asked for a number of articles of food, all of which were refused them, because they were not in store. This seemed to very much enrage the roughs, and they began abusing the saloon-keeper, by addressing him in the vilest language. He became angry, and ordered them out of his place, threatening that if they did not go he would have them arrested. They hooted at this, but soon went out on the street. They were followed by Lazarus, who claims to have gone after them to see that they stole nothing from the fruit-stand outside. The unruly customers departed, swearing that they would yet show a restaurant-keeper that he had struck the wrong men when he refused them liquor.

When the roughs had passed about four stores, on West Randolph street, one them turned about and, taking deliberate aim, fired, the ball missing its object, the saloon-keeper, and entering the temple of a young man who was passing by at the time, named Vincent B. Latimere, of No. 213 Mitchell street. The wound inflicted is a very serious one. The ball entered the left temple, and is supposed to have penetrated the brain. Without a groan, the unfortunate young man fell down insensible, and had not become entirely conscious at a late hour last night. Doctors Flemming and Hemp attended him, and sent him at once to his home. An effort was made to extract the ball, without success.

The victim of this most wanton assault is an estimable young man, about 27 years of age, and is employed in some subordinate capacity in the City Surveying Department. His chances for recovery are very slight, according to the opinions of the attending physicians.

After doing the shooting, the men ran into an alley, and, before the police were in pursuit of them, they had disappeared. About 11 o'clock, however, Roundsman Vesey, from a description he had received of the men, arrested a rough-looking fellow at the corner of West Randolph and Canal streets, and took him to the Madison Street Station, where he gave the name of George K. Ainsworth. After a brief confinement there, he called the station-keeper to his cell, and acknowledged that he did the shooting. He seemed to be a very desperate character, and repeatedly said he hoped the man he had shot would die. While uttering these words, however, he was in a state of beastly intoxication. His companion was not captured. Both men were natives of this country, and are about 25 years of age.

Sergeant Johnson had a squad of men out last night on the hunt for the other assassin.

INCENDIARISM AND BURGLARY.

The Destruction of the Store of Richards, Shaw & Winslow is Attempted—The Vault Robbed of $2,000.

About 10 o'clock last Saturday night, Officer Pennall detected a small flicker of flame on the third floor of the store of Richards, Shaw & Winslow, at the corner of Madison and State streets. Arousing the watchman on the first floor, the two officers proceeded to the third floor. When they arrived at the second floor the room was filled with smoke, and the existence of fire was strongly indicated. Arriving at the third floor they discovered fire in the southeast corner of the room. Hastening thither they found a wooden box filled with burning shavings and splinters of wood, well saturated with oil. It required but a minute to throw the whole of the burning fire-ball into the street, thus saving the store from probable destruction, and the city a terrible conflagration.

After the officers returned to the first floor, they discovered that the vault door had been opened in their absence, and an examination revealed the fact that the contents of the vault were in a very disorganized condition. The watchman at once went after the cashier, who did not put in an appearance until yesterday morning at an early hour, when he made the startling discovery that about $2,000 in currency and sight drafts were missing from the vault. The job was a very pretty one, and but for the timely discovery of the flames by Officer Pennall, would have been very deplorable in its effects.

There is not the slightest clue to the perpetrator of this infamous outrage, whose punishment could hardly be too summary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man was run over by an engine of the Fort Wayne Railway, near the Madison street viaduct, and instantly killed. The body was fearfully mangled. It was taken to the Morgue. He was apparently 35 years of age, and had the letters "W. C." on his right hand.

An Invaluable Tea-Set.

MAX ADELER is responsible for the following: "We are glad to learn that the Emperor of China has issued a decree declaring that if the chief officer of his household handles dishes so carelessly as to break them he shall be killed. We say we are glad of this, because we hope to have the same regulation put into effect in this country. If it is, about 2,000 hired girls will be executed every week, and we may reasonably hope that the destruction of crockery will be checked. We have stopped it temporarily in our house by having a tea-set made of wrought-iron and painted white. When a new hired girl comes she drops the coffee-pot upon the floor. Finding, with amazement, that it does not break, she thumps it with a flat-iron and drops bricks on it, and goes out and borrows a sledge-hammer and whacks it; and then, perceiving that it is as good as ever, she sits down in front of that coffee-pot and bursts into tears. Then she gives warning, loads up with sugar, beef, and butter, for her sick aunt, embezzles three or four hem-stitched handkerchiefs, and any odd pillow-cases that are lying around, and starts for the nearest intelligence-office. We wouldn't take a million dollars for that tea-set."

Justice in Persia.

The majesty of the law is vindicated on particularly solemn occasions in Persia by cutting holes in the delinquents' flesh, inserting lighted candle-ends, and letting them burn out; although skinning alive is a more frequent mode by which the government of the Shah signifies its disapprobation of the conduct of an offending subject. Except, however, in cases of extreme poverty, a culprit may avoid the discomforts of decortication and set himself square with the powers by submitting to a pecuniary sacrifice and a certain amount of pruning, regulated by circumstances, and applied to limb or feature, according to the taste and fancy of the executioners. Indeed, further than this, a judicious use of his wealth has been known to enable a rich criminal to expiate his offense by the mere formality of a noon-day walk through the fashionable streets of Teheran, unencumbered by any article of dress, except a ring passed through the gristle of his nose, to which the executive officer attaches his leading string. With so elastic a system of criminal jurisprudence it is not to be wondered at that attachment to his national institutions should, in the mind of the Persian, amount to poetic and even to religious devotion.

Emily Faithfull.

The results of Miss Emily Faithfull's recent visits to this country are four lectures which she is now delivering in England, on the following subjects: "Eight Months in America," "English and American Orators," "American Poets," "The present Aspect of the Woman's Movement in America."

THE POTOMAC HORROR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A special from Washington says: The best information obtainable shows the number of lives lost by the burning of the steamer Wawasset is probably not over twenty-three. There is no wharf at Chatterton Point, where the steamer was burned, and the landing is made by the use of small boats. One of these was being unshipped for this purpose when the cry of fire was heard, and the flames came with such force that a panic ensued at once. The passengers made a rush for the boat that was being lowered, crowding it full, when the tackling broke or became unhitched, and all were precipitated into the river. The terror-stricken passengers were forced by the flames to jump overboard, to whom Capt. Wood and his crew threw life-preservers, calling upon those who were struggling in the water to save themselves. The people on the shore did all they could to assist in saving life, but their means of rescue were very unequal to the terrible extremity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—At half-past 4 o'clock this morning, the steamer National arrived here from the scene of the burning steamer Wawasset, having on board about twenty-five survivors and eleven dead bodies. The bodies were recognized as those of Mrs. Muse, who, it is reported, had three children with her, all lost; Mrs. Julia Kelly, of Virginia; the child of James Reed; Mrs. Mathilda Walker, of Washington; Miss Juliana Mills, and four colored children. Two are yet unrecognized.

Captain Wood, Watson Wheeler, the clerk, Mr. Nash, the engineer, and Mr. Reed, mate of the steamer Wawasset, arrived here this morning about 7 o'clock, on the steamer Georgiana. All of them were more or less burned or injured. The passengers all agree that the officers of the boat did their utmost to save life and property, but so sudden and fierce was the fire that scarcely anything was saved.

There are known to be lost: Misses Maxbury, Patsy Sandy, Julia Kelly, Bessie Reed, Cardis Hobbs, Mrs. Esther Griffin and two children, Mrs. Joseph Reed and three children, George Tibbs (deck hand), the chambermaid and seven colored persons.

In the opinion of Capt. Wood, there are from ten to twelve bodies undiscovered. In order to obtain them, the Superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Company and others started down the river this morning in the tug Lewis, provided with grappling irons.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WOOD.

Capt. Wood makes the following statement concerning the disaster: "The fire broke out at twenty minutes past 12, between Thorn's hut and Chatterton. I was in the pilot house at the time. The fireman told me the boat was on fire below, when I immediately came out and found the flames had reached to the hurricane deck along the walking-beam. I saw it was impossible to get to the life-boats, which were on the after quarters on each side, to lower them, although they were full of passengers. I threw water on the wheel-ropes to keep the steerage all right, as I became satisfied there was no hope of saving the vessel, and the only chance to save the passengers was to keep her going. The boat reached the beach in about twelve or thirteen minutes after the alarm. In less than five minutes after the alarm was given the fire was in the rear of the pilot-house. The engine refused to work about half a minute before the boat struck the shore, and grounded in less than five feet of water at the bow. I remained on the hurricane-deck until the flames had burnt the window-curtains in my room, and were issuing from the saloon windows below. I then got on the forward-deck and did what I could to save the passengers. A great many were afraid to jump overboard until I assured them that they could safely do so. Upon this assurance one or two made the leap, and many others, seeing the water was shallow, followed, and were saved. It was with difficulty I checked them from jumping over in large numbers and drowning each other. I am satisfied that nearly all the loss of life occurred at the stern of the boat, the flames forcing the passengers to jump overboard or be burned. Just before I left the boat I heard Mrs. Taylor, of Alexandria, crying for help from the rear of the vessel. I saw her hanging to the middle chains, and sent a boat to her rescue and saved her. I am satisfied the excitement caused undue loss of life, and that every passenger was saved who jumped overboard forward. A great many lives were lost in the life-boats by being overcrowded before the boat stopped. One of them was crowded with colored passengers, and when she was cut loose the stern bulged out and she was swamped. About a dozen small children were aboard, and I think five or six were lost. The fire caught in the hold. The boat was very dry, and the flames, when they reached the oiled machinery, spread like a torch. At the time of the accident but few of the passengers were asleep, and none were in the state-rooms. The boat was valued at about $40,000.

INCIDENTS.

Capt. Wood does not think that the number lost will reach over thirty.

John Reed states that he was busy throwing overboard some planks to the women when the flames burst up the gangway, forcing him to jump overboard, and he swam ashore. He says, also, that it was not above three minutes before all communication was cut off between the bow and stern of the boat. There were about twenty children on board, exclusive of 117 registered passengers.

Several of the saved are badly burned.

Robert Nash, the engineer, was saved by his son, the assistant engineer, who jumped overboard and swam ashore with his father.

Capt. Wood was considerably burned about the head.

THE INQUEST.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Stewart's wharf, on the Potomac River, over the bodies of those lost by the burning of the Wawasset, and the verdict relieves the officers of the boat from all blame.

BODIES RECOVERED.

All the bodies brought to this city this morning from the Wawasset have been recognized and removed to their former homes.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT.

The pilot makes a statement, in which he says he remained in the pilot-house until the wheel-ropes broke and the fire was coming into the pilot-house. He then swam ashore with two women, then saved six or eight passengers, and made a second trip with a boat, rescuing three colored women and children, who were hanging to the rudder, after which he swam out again and made two unsuccessful attempts to rescue Officer Reed's wife. When he reached the stern of the boat for the last time, three children, two white and one colored, were there, whom he tried to get at, but the flames prevented him and they were burned. He then bailed out the life-boat and took nine dead bodies to the wharf, four white and five colored. Some idea may be formed of the excitement prevailing from the fact that of the 500 life-preservers on board only two were used.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

The bodies of three children were brought here this evening. Twelve bodies, all colored, were washed ashore and buried to-day. The body of a colored woman was recovered by the men engaged in grappling, who will resume their labor to-morrow. So far, twenty-one bodies have been recovered.

A Would-be Murderer Killed by His Intended Victim.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Last Tuesday morning Thomas Woodson, a nephew of Gov. Woodson, of this State, shot and killed William Barlow, in a corn-field, near Percival Station, Iowa, on the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It appears that Barlow, who resided near Wyoming, Neb., left home on Monday with the avowed purpose of killing Woodson. On arriving at Percival, and stating his intention, his friends endeavored to persuade him to return, but he would not, and, after remaining in town all that day and night, he started next morning for Woodson's farm. In the meantime Woodson heard of Barlow's intention, and, arming himself, took his position in a corn-field, and when Barlow approached, shot and killed him. He then fled to Nebraska, but returned on Thursday and surrendered to the officers of the law, and was placed in jail at Sidney. Reports of a mob reached Sidney on Thursday night, and the jail was guarded to resist an attack, but at last accounts no demonstration had taken place.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—The Northwestern Union Railroad has decided to commence running passenger trains over the Fond du Lac Air-Line on the 1st of September. It is understood that they have found ground favorable for the erection of a large elevator near the harbor. A large slip will be cut up into the Third Ward to harbor vessels and boats loading and unloading, and keep them free from the wave undulations of a straight cut during the periods of storm. On one side of the canal the elevator is to be erected, and on the other the extensive freight-house property of the Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At the reorganization of the Directory of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to-day, Thomas A. Scott was elected President; Andrew Pierce, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager; and Gen. Clinton B. Fish, Treasurer. John Edgar Thompson, Thomas A. Scott, Alfred L. Dennis, and David Solomon, of the Pennsylvania Railway, were chosen Directors. The election of Scott to the Presidency is said to indicate an alliance between the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth parallel trans-continental projects for a line of railroad to San Francisco.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 9.—By recent arrangements a Pullman car will run through from Chicago to Denver, Texas, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, going into effect to-morrow.

MADISON.

The German Beer-Sellers Change Their Tactics and Resolve to Keep Open Doors on Sunday—A Defiant Letter to the Mayor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9.—Those Germans of this city who insist on their right to sell liquor on Sunday, and affiliate with the State Constitutional Union, have changed their tactics and gone back on their action of the first of the week, looking to a suspension of liquor-selling on Sunday, and obedience to the law and proclamation of Acting-Mayor Chapman on the subject, pending decisions of cases before the Court. At a meeting last night they voted to keep their saloons open, and sell to customers the same on Sunday as on other days. A committee of the local Constitutional Union, which thus deliberately resolves to defy the laws, have written a letter of some length to Acting-Mayor Chapman, full of sneers at him and the temperance people. While still proposing through a committee of twenty to take cognizance of violations of the Sunday law by other than saloon-keepers, for which a committee of twenty has been appointed, it is proposed to prosecute such violations only in retaliation for the prosecution of liquor-sellers, and the co-operation of the Mayor in appointing members of such a committee the special police, which was once accepted, is now declined. The following extracts from the letter will give an idea of its spirit:

We are not all for the enforcement of the Sunday laws, but for equal rights, or as we call it equal wrongs, and if in trying to secure them we have these senseless and obsolete laws enforced, with you rests the responsibility of all the mischief thereby produced, you having commenced. The Sunday laws have been on our statute-books for twenty-five years and more. They are a species of laws which are passed to have on hand when necessary, but not to be enforced as a rule. Take the general Sunday law—the rigid enforcement thereof would bring one-half the people of the State before the courts, every Monday morning, and would take out of the pockets of citizens more money by way of fines alone than the State derives from taxation during the whole year. The enforcement of so much of the Sunday law as prohibits the keeping open of saloons shows, if anything, a vindictive, intolerant, and certainly not impartial spirit to certain classes of our population, and particularly the German-born. We wish to state that we hate the informing business, and that we shall keep all the information by us derived next Sunday from spying into other people's business to ourselves, if you by yourselves and others do not rush into the court and invite retaliation.

The German saloon-keepers and their friends are regarded as having greatly weakened their position by the attitude they have now taken in defying the law and the authorities, and claiming the right to do what is expressly excepted in the licenses under which only they have the right to sell at any time.

MILWAUKEE.

Desperadoes Attempt to Break Jail—Walked Overboard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—During Friday night, Jack Allen and Dave Raggio, burglars captured in Chicago after a desperate street encounter, came near effecting their escape from our County Jail. When the turnkey discovered them at work, Allen had sawed off one of the bars of an outer window after cutting their way out of the cell. It was found that they had been provided with four saws, each from ten inches to one foot in length. They first sawed off the grating of the cell-door to get at the lock, and on finding they could not operate successfully on the bolts, crawled through a small aperture of nine and a half inches square, from which the grating had been removed. As stated, Allen got through, but Raggio got wedged in so he could not extricate himself. Allen pulled at him some time without success, and then left him to help himself. He then sawed through the bar of the outer window, but, while engaged, aroused the turnkey, Alft, who in turn woke Sheriff McDonald. The officers threw the doors open suddenly, and rushed in. Allen, in surprise, dropped his saw and calmly awaited further orders. The Sheriff asked him what he was doing there, and ordered him to return to his cell immediately. Jack said he would if he could, but he couldn't under the circumstances, pointing to Raggio, who hung in the cell opening, half his body projecting. The officers tried to release Dave by pulling one way and then the other, but failed to saw him out, and were obliged to prop his body up to a comfortable position until morning, when the locksmith cut off two bars of the door and released him. The plan to break jail was well considered, and the prisoners would have succeeded had not Raggio got wedged in. Some one outside had provided saws, and conveyed them to a window from the yard of the jail, and it is supposed that confederates were waiting to help them off in case they got out. As a means of defense and to dispose of any obstacle, the prisoners had torn the iron bedstead down, and provided themselves with pieces to serve as clubs. Dave Raggio was considerably bruised about the body in the efforts of Allen and the officers to release him from his queer position. The prisoners are now closely guarded, and will not hereafter be allowed the freedom of the hall for an airing. The rascals manifest no signs of discouragement, but are as cool and determined as when imprisoned.

This evening the body of W. H. Parks, carpenter, was found afloat between the Government piers, and towed in by a tug. Parks wandered from home, opposite Bielfeld's Garden, in the First Ward, while in a fit of insanity, and, it is supposed, walked into the river. Deceased had resided here twenty years, and was well known throughout the city.

KANSAS.

Russian Quaker Convention—Call for a Soldiers' Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—A delegation of Russian Quakers, who have been hunting a location for a large colony of their people who are coming to America, returned here to-day from an extended tour through the West and South. They determined upon locating in Harvey County, in this State, and will return to Russia at once. The colony they represent is a large, intelligent, and healthy one.

A call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens in all parts of the State, has been issued for a State Convention of soldiers of the late war, to be held in this city, 23d September, the object being to memorialize Congress for the equalization of soldiers' bounties.

The Crops.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Reports of the harvest in France show that the yield generally is only middling, both as regards quality and quantity. In the south the quality of wheat is good, but the crop is scarce and prices have advanced. Millers are using foreign wheat. They expect soon to experience difficulty in running their mills, in consequence of the low condition of the streams caused by continued drouth.

TOPEKA, Aug. 9.—County reports to the State Agricultural Department for June and July show a yield of wheat and oats largely in excess of last year. The corn crop is in good condition and promising finely.

OMAHA, Aug. 9.—Abundant rains have fallen during the past three days over this section, doing much good to crops.

An Illinois Cattle-Drover Killed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—A drover named J. Taylor, of Decatur, Ill., was killed at the East Toledo Cattle-Yards yesterday while attempting to cross the railroad track in front of a locomotive.

The Baltimore Grain Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The people of Baltimore expect that upon the completion of the branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Chicago, the direct grain trade between those two cities will be greatly increased. It is stated that the road will be completed in the fall, when through passengers and freight trains will run from Baltimore and Washington to Chicago. For some weeks past, with the present connections, the receipt of Western grain at Baltimore has been enormous. Although during the week ending yesterday, nine vessels have cleared for European ports, carrying out an aggregate of 208,894 bushels of corn, and 23,339 bushels wheat, the elevator at Locust Point is full, all the storage room suited for grain is fully occupied, and the tracks of the B. & O. R. R. Co. are blocked up with cars loaded with Western corn. At the same time large quantities of cars have reached tide-water by the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroads, are now awaiting shipping facilities.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Secretary Richardson has recently made an order which places both the fibre, or distinctive paper upon which the National Bank notes are printed, and the engraving of the plates for the notes themselves under the absolute control of one man. Secretary Boutwell, who caused this distinctive paper to be introduced, and who had a higher appreciation of it as a safeguard against counterfeiting than the general public, took especial precautions as a check against counterfeiting and an overissue to have the manufacture of the paper and the engraving of the notes placed under different control. By a special order of Secretary Richardson, the manufacture of this paper has been placed under the management of George B. McCertie, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who also supervises the engraving of the plates, and has them in custody after they are engraved. This distinctive paper is printed at Glenn's Falls, Pa., and a committee which has recently inspected the process of working in the establishment made a favorable report. It is, however, considered that to entrust one man with power which would permit him to place overissues or counterfeits in circulation in a manner which would defy detection, is a most dangerous measure.

CURIOUS LAW REGULATING RESTAURANTS.

The visit of the neighboring Schuetzen-Verein to this city has called attention to a curious law regulating restaurants here, which was passed in haste during the last days of the session of the District Legislature, and which hitherto has been overlooked. It was a law passed as a trick by a few demagogues to assist them in the local campaign this fall. This bill provides that every hotel, and tavern-keeper, where the people eat a la carte, shall send to the Register every day their bill of fare with the price of each article. It also declares that persons of different sex shall not be accommodated in the same room or rooms unless they accompany each other or call for articles together. No discrimination is made as to the character of the persons. It is stated that the majority of the Legislature scarcely expect to see the law executed.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MAIL ROUTE EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 9.—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Fulton Branch Railroad has been granted an extension of its mail route from Argenta to Arkadelphia, sixty-six miles.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts for July, $3,008,980.

NEW YORK.

The War Between Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort—Removal of Street-Booths—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The published letter of Commissioner Van Nort bitterly arraigning Comptroller Green for extravagance in office, causes widespread comment altogether unfavorable to Green. As telegraphed you some weeks ago, this bitter antagonism threatens to become a serious affair. Green really represents Sam Golden, who has captured the Tammany organization, while Van Nort is the personal representative of Tweed and the Murphy organization. Naturally the war will have to be to the knife, and will bring about some curious complications before long. Green's unpopularity is daily growing. He conciliates no interest, and has a strange faculty of offending everybody with whom he comes in contact. He contests every bill presented to him, and even after the Courts have decided that the claim shall be paid, he insists in vexatious dilatory movements. He seems to think every contract fraudulent, and every claim dishonest. Green was preparing about the close of the Legislature to have Van Nort removed by the Mayor, and sent under charges to the Governor, but Dix put a stop to this, and insisted that Van Nort should withdraw from the Board of Apportionment, as Green wished, and that Green and Havemeyer should pledge themselves to support Van Nort. Green has done nothing but oppose him, and Van Nort at last turns on him with a statement which will give Green great trouble to withstand. It is already urged in Tammany that Green will have to be repudiated this fall, or the election will be endangered.

The man murdered in Green street, and first identified as a coal heaver on a steamer, now turns out to be the Captain of a sloop and prominent citizen of Fall River, Mass. The fact that this gross murder was committed within a block of Broadway in a street infected by the most desperate and dissolute characters in New York, has called attention to the danger of that section of the city. The police, it is said, contemplate a raid on the street with the design of driving these notorious characters to the remote parts of the city. For years, they have been under the protection of the police. The new administration will insist upon their being stamped out.

The remaining street-booths along Sixth street will be demolished to-night. The Health Board, which has absolute power, now contemplate the removal from the sidewalk of all manner of booths which obstruct travel or endanger health.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Michael Ruberry, of 100 Wickoff street, Brooklyn, who quarreled with his mother and aunt on the night of the 4th inst., has been arrested on a charge of fatally injuring the latter.

The friends of Capt. Hadwin, murdered in Green street on Monday night, state that he was also robbed. Members of the Masonic fraternity of Fall River, Mass., where Hadwin belonged, and leaves a wife and child, have arrived here to take charge of the body.

Michael Jordan, seaman on the ship Hamilton Fish, has been held for examination on a charge of stabbing John Alca, first mate, during a voyage to this port from Liverpool. Jordan and his ship-mates say the stabbing was done in self-defense, and that the passengers as well as crew were badly treated by the officers of the ship, especially Capt. Bryant and the first mate. The sailors are supported in their statements by written charges signed by the passengers.

H. Tintelorote committed suicide in Hoboken this morning. He was a man of large means, and came to this country a short time ago in consequence of a dispute about a game of billiards with his brother, with whom he was in business. He willed his head for dissection, and the remainder of his body and $260 to his brother-in-law, with whom he lived.

No news yet of the missing steamer Ernst Moritz Arndt. Anxious friends of the passengers make frequent inquiries.

The Brooklyn Trust Company resumed business to-day. The paying and receiving tellers were kept tolerably busy, the former, it is said, by contractors mainly with drawing deposits to pay laborers.

The Counsel of the Corporation has given an opinion that the Police Commissioners have no authority in law for their action of a few days ago prohibiting the movement of processions with arms through the streets.

The New York Typographical Union, No. 6, had a crowded festival this evening in Lion Park, the proceeds to assist in building the proposed Typographical Institute in this city.

Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister, was among those sailing to-day for Europe.

Mortality returns give the deaths this week at 740 against 889 the previous week.

Murder of a United States Marshal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—A private dispatch from Corinth, Miss., says Dr. R. T. Dunn, Deputy United States Marshal, was assassinated in his bed last night. No further particulars are given.

LATER.—A dispatch from Corinth says: "Dr. Dunn was evidently shot through a window while he was asleep. From the nature of the wound it is supposed that the assassin used a shot-gun loaded with buckshot, and had the gun within a few feet of him when he fired. He was shot through the head, and it is supposed that he never moved a muscle after being shot. No clue to the perpetrator."

The Cholera.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The cholera has entirely disappeared from the city.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The mortality-list of the week ending this evening, as reported by the Board of Health, shows 236 deaths, of which 18 were from cholera; 37 cholera-infantum; 30 cholera-morbus.

Committed for Trial.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Dary Breeze, the alleged murderer of his brother, Dan Breeze, a short time since, had an examination to-day, and was committed to jail to await the next term of the court.

FIRES.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—A special from Portland, Me., at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says that a large fire is raging on the wharf. The steamer Dirigo has been burned to the water's edge. Other boats are in great danger. The sheds of the New York steamers are all burned.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Portland, dated 2:45 p. m., says: The grain elevator on the Galtz wharf is gone, and also the buildings on the Boston's steamer's wharf.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Portland, Me., says that the fire is fully under control. The steamer Dirigo, of New York, with her contents, is destroyed. The steamer Montreal, of Boston, and the Carlotta, of Halifax, are burned. The Grand Trunk Railroad depot is safe.

PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—The fire which occurred here to-day, and for a time caused such alarm, originated in the New York freight shed, close to the steamer Dirigo, and the boat was almost instantly in flames. In half an hour she would have been discharged. A large amount of freight in the storehouse was destroyed. The Dirigo cost $100,000 in 1866. Partially insured. The fire came across the Atlantic dock into the Boston freight shed so suddenly that the men on the lower part of the wharf had to jump overboard, as well as those on board of the steamers. The dock was full of swimmers for a time, but they were picked up by small boats. Twenty-five thousand dollars insurance is reported on the burned steamer Montreal, which was valued at $180,000. The elevator burned had about 40,000 bushels of corn and oats. It was built strongly of wood, sheathed with iron, and with its contents was worth probably $150,000. Steamer Carlotta, also burned, was worth about $50,000. The storehouses on the Atlantic wharf had a large amount of sugar, fresh canned goods and merchandise, which was discharged by the Falmouth this morning. Though considerable of her freight had been taken away, there was also a large amount of flour in barrels for her return cargo to Halifax. The Montreal had just discharged. Her city freight was mostly removed, but a large portion of her country freight is destroyed. There was a considerable amount of stores and baggage in sheds which is all burned; also a portion of a cargo of coal just discharged from a bark which hauled clear, though her foremast got on fire. The steamer which took fire drifted with the current, and burned to the water's edge.

The flames were then confined to Galt and Atlantic docks, which are a mass of smouldering ruins.

Nelly McCarthy, employed on the steamer Dirigo, was drowned. The stewardess of the same vessel, and daughter, are missing.

Saco and Biddeford were telegraphed to for aid.

But a very uncertain estimate can be made of the loss at present. The steamer Montreal was worth $140,000; insured, $25,000. The Dirigo was worth $100,000; insured, $65,000. The Carlotta, $50,000; insured, $20,000. The Elevator was owned by the Portland Grain Warehouse Company, which is controlled by Sir Alexander Galt, of Montreal, was probably worth $100,000. Supposed to be insured. It was leased to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and contained 40,000 bushels of corn and oats, valued at $25,000. Insurance, $50,000, maybe more. All the buildings on Galt's wharf were owned by the grain company, or Mr. Galt, and leased to the Grand Trunk Railway, who underlet them to the Maine Steamship Co. Loss not great. Insurance unknown. The loss on New York freight on Galt Wharf is unknown.

The buildings on the Atlantic wharf were not valuable. Loss on Boston freight not ascertained. Insured for $9,000. The Steam Packet Company lose 1,000 tons of coal, valued at $7,000; insured for $500. The Company also lose 100 cords of wood.

The Halifax freight-shed contained among other merchandise 100 hogsheads of sugar and a lot of canned goods, for Canada; also 1,000 barrels flour, for Halifax. The wharves are badly burned, and will probably cost a heavy sum for repairs.

The total loss may be fairly estimated at $600,000. The coal bark which so narrowly escaped was the Gertrude. The wind being off shore saved the Grand Trunk Depot and Galt's block.

The body of the stewardess of the Dirigo has been found; that of her daughter has not yet been recovered. Frank Taylor, of the Dirigo, is also thought to be drowned.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 9.—Shortly after 11 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the rear of the five-story steam-pump factory of J. H. McGowan & Co., Second street, east of Elm. It started near the engine-room, no one knows how, and went up through all the five stories, but did not let roof or any considerable portion of the floors down. The damage to the building, which is the property of Poland & Henry, will be $3,000. McGowan's stock and machinery is insured in half-a-dozen or more home companies for $40,000. Its value is about $65,000. Probable damage, mostly by water, $18,000. Valuable patterns were burned up. The fire was early entirely under control.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 9.—A fire on Scott street this afternoon destroyed J. B. Killips & Sons' flour and feed store, and the residence of John Meyer and Mrs. Tony. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $600.

SPRINGFIELD.

Camp-Meeting Managers Make an Unsuccessful Effort to Stop Sunday Trains—The Late Hon. John Taylor—Heavy Freight Business—Horse-Thief Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—Last year the parties controlling the camp-meeting at Barclay prevailed upon Mr. Melvin, the President of the G., C. & S. Railroad not to run trains on Sunday. This year Mr. Melvin has arranged to run the same trains on Sunday—six each way—as have been run during the week. To-day a committee from the camp-meeting management waited upon Mr. Melvin and requested him to withdraw his trains to-morrow. This, it is understood, he refused to do on account of the large number of persons who want to attend the meeting, and can only do so on Sunday, and by cheap conveyance. The Committee returned to Barclay in high dudgeon, and declared they would adjourn the meeting over until Monday. Should they do so, it is said some of the local preachers of the city will go out there and address the large crowd which is sure to be there.

Hon. John Taylor, of Macon County, who was killed yesterday at Toledo, by being run over by an engine, has long been prominently connected with the agricultural interests of this State. He was at the time of his death, and has been for several years past, an active member of the State Board of Agriculture. It is not known here how the accident occurred.

The amount of freighting business that is now and has for some time been doing on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad is simply enormous. Yesterday 317 car loads arrived at Danville from the West, and from that point east to Fort Wayne, the number increased to 360. It is barely possible that the new railroad law has something to do with it.

A man named Fraser was lodged in jail here, to-day, charged with stealing horses. He has been operating extensively in various parts of the State, and the evidence against him is of such a character as to insure him a long term in the Penitentiary.

License was issued to-day to the Perry Coal and Coke Company, of Pinckneyville, capital $20,000.

Dixon to Have a Jubilee.

DIXON, Aug. 9.—Great preparations are being made for the brass band jubilee which will take place here Aug. 20, 21, and 22, under the management of Prof. D. S. McCosh, of this place. The several districts do not propose that Boston and Chicago should have a monopoly of this kind of entertainment. Vass & Hoffmann's Light Guard Band, of Chicago, with the DeKalb, Sterling, Rochelle, Oregon, Mt. Morris, Franklin, and numerous other bands are booked to be here. Excursion trains on all the roads will run to and from the jubilee. The farmers, barring monopolies and high railroad tariffs, are ready to join in the chorus, for crops of all kinds were never more promising.

Served Him Right.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 9.—A fellow calling himself Prof. Holt, A. M., who was advertised to lecture at Camp Point, in this county, on the subject of Geology, the latter part of this week, postponed his lectures in order not to interfere with the proceedings of the State Sabbath-school Convention, in session at the same place. On Thursday he entered the church where the Convention met, and, taking a seat among a lot of young ladies, acted in a shameful manner. The witnesses of the outrage were too frightened or too modest to speak of it, and the ruffian came next day and repeated it. This time, however, there was a married lady among the number, who at once informed her husband. That gentleman immediately procured a heavy cowhide, and meeting the fellow on the street gave him a most unmerciful beating. He was arrested this morning, but pleaded temporary insanity, and was discharged and left the place at once. He is of rather gentlemanly appearance, and hails from Belvidere, Ill., where he is said to have a wife and family. An effort has been made to hush the matter up.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The announcement is made that the Government and a deputation from Salamanca have arranged for the restoration of the national authority in that city.

While the Intransigentes were trying, yesterday, to organize a demonstration against the Carlists, they were attacked by citizens and dispersed, their red flags were destroyed, and their standard-bearers beaten.

BAYONNE, Aug. 9.—The Carlists are concentrating before Berga preparatory to making an attack upon the city.

BARCELONA, Aug. 9.—Four thousand Carlists are marching on Berga, fifty-one miles northwest of this city.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—It is reported in Spanish circles in this city that telegrams from Havana were received yesterday by a Spanish commercial house, and a high Spanish functionary in this country, to the effect that Gen. Portello, at the head of 3,000 men, had captured Cienfuegos without a shot being fired, and that he had proclaimed Don Carlos King of Spain. Many of the leading Spaniards of Havana, including Generals in the army, Colonels of volunteer regiments, Jesuits, and several of the leading slave-traders of the island, are said to be conspirators with Gen. Portello for the overthrow of the Republican Government of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—The American Oriental Topographical Corps has arrived in Liverpool, en route for the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A rumor is current that the Great Eastern has recovered the cable of 1865.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Inquiry by the Government proves there has been no case of cholera in Paris this year.

It is rumored that Defleure will be appointed President of the Council of State.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, Aug. 9.—The statement is contradicted that an attempt was made yesterday to assassinate the Hospodar of Montenegro.

CANADA.

The Governor-General to Allow Parliament to Attend to the Pacific Railroad Scandal—Heavy Defalcation—Prince Edward's Island a Province of the Dominion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—All the Cabinet Ministers have returned to the city except the Premier and Minister of Militia. The members are moving towards the Capital from all points. Lord Dufferin is expected here Tuesday night. It is now generally understood that the Governor-General will not sanction the appointment of a Royal Commission, but will allow Parliament to investigate the Pacific scandal, or decide how it shall be done. This is confirmed by a speech of Lord Dufferin before the Halifax Club. Among his remarks were the following:

I understand my duty too well to allow my judgment or my sympathies to be surprised into political partisanship. My one thought and desire is the welfare of Canada as a whole. To maintain her honor, to promote her prosperity, to do my duty by her and her entire people, is the sole object of my ambition. My only guiding star in the conduct and maintenance of my official relations with your public men is the Parliament of Canada. I, gentlemen, believe in Parliament, no matter which way it votes, and to those men alone whom the deliberate will of the Confederate Parliament of the Dominion may assign to me as my responsible advisers can I give my confidence.

As the crisis approaches the excitement increases. The Opposition are buoyant with hope, and the Ministerialists correspondingly dejected.

The Queen's proclamation constituting Prince Edward's Island a province of the Dominion has been gazetted.

The Dominion Board of Arbitration have left for St. John, N. B.

W. Y. Griffin, editor of the Halifax *Express*, has been appointed Secretary to the Fishery Commission under the Treaty of Washington, which meets at Halifax in September.

A heavy defalcation in the Department of Marine is being investigated at Montreal by the Minister of that Department.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Had Saturday, which is usually dull, not intervened, the sharp speculation in Pacific Mail of yesterday would doubtless have continued, and, the market being more excited than, when under the whip of the bull clique, the stock was run up to 41½. It is well known that the Directors of the Company are bulling it in the present movement, and that there is a very large short interest, but beyond this the rise is a mystery. Yet Jay Gould is supposed to be bearing the stock, of which he and friends lately held sufficient to depose the Stockwell Directory, and of which they can hardly have unloaded themselves; but an immense amount has been sold short by outside parties, and the men who were bearing lately, may be in for a rise just now. A large amount of shorts was covered in yesterday at the first indication of a rise, showing the weakness of the bear interest. To-day the market has been quiet and dull, at 41¼ to 41½.

GOLD

continues dull at 115¾ to 115½.

MONEY.

The bank statement shows a net loss of legal reserve of $1,067,825.

BONDS

intensely dull, and only light sales of railroad bonds. Pacific issues, and the Vanderbilt shares are very strong.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour firm, but quiet. Small sales chiefly for local supply at unchanged prices. Corn steady, with only a local inquiry. Rye firm at 82c to 85c. Sales of 41,000 bushels of oats at 42c to 44½c for Western mixed. Moderate demand at steady prices. Nothing doing in wheat; $1.45 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee, but no sales higher than $1.44. New amber Michigan, for delivery before the 15th of September, sold 7,500 bushels at $1.60.

Accused of Theft and Incendiarism.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Aug. 9.—The examination in the case of the People v. Marion Brown, a saloon-keeper charged with the larceny of city records and papers, and firing the Methodist Church on Sunday night, July 20, was concluded to-day. Strong evidence of admissions on the part of defendant was introduced, showing him to be a principal or accessory in the various crimes alleged against him. He was bound over for trial in the Circuit Court, and bail fixed at $5,000. Great excitement prevails.

Railroad Accident.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—A collision occurred this afternoon between a southward-bound freight train and a construction train standing on the track near the Illinois Valley coal shaft, on the Illinois Central Railroad, resulting in the demolition of both engines. The engineers and firemen escaped injury by leaping to the ground.

Insurance Item.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—The Carolina Life Insurance Company, of this city, have affected an arrangement by which their entire business has been transferred to the Southern Life, the latter company insuring the outstanding risks of the former.

Hanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Hardy Jones was hanged at Newburn, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of Robert Miller, a Constable, on Feb. 1, 1872, while Miller, with two others, were carrying Jones to prison on a charge of larceny. Jones was over 30 years of age.

Terrible Accident.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—Ann Farley, employed in a shirt factory in this city, had her hair caught by machinery, and her scalp, one ear, and a portion of her cheek were torn off.

Drowned.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Florence A. Mattoon and Charles J. Beebe were drowned this afternoon while sailing in Cazenovia Lake.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF THE BUFFALO RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The last day of the Buffalo races found a large crowd of people in attendance. The sport was by far the poorest of the meeting, as all the races were one-sided and comparatively uninteresting. In the free-for-all race, the only starters were Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Jim Irving, Lucy and Fullerton being drawn. This left it an easy victory for the Maid, who came on the track in good shape to trot a fine race if necessary. The Girl could not push her, and as Jim Irving was distanced in the first heat, the race was of no especial interest. The same was true of the colt-race, and the contest for the 2:40 purse, Kate Bennett winning the first, and Clementine the second in straight heats. The colt-race for a purse of $1,500, for five-year-olds and under, was

THE FIRST THING ON THE PROGRAMME.

There were four entries, two of them scions of the Gold Dust stock, and Kate Bennett, and the stallion Ned Wallace Emerson. Gold Dust was drawn. Kate Bennett was the favorite at odds of 3 to 1 against the field. She had a record of 2:29½, made last June at Cambridge City, Ind., where she won a race from Henry Todd, now J. G. Brown. The manner in which she took the first heat justified the heavy odds laid upon her. She was seven lengths behind when the word was given. The filly Fleety Golddust laid out an astonishing piece of work to the quarter, which she made in 35½ seconds, the favorite being twenty lengths behind. Fleety passed the half in 1:14; but here Kate began to close upon her rapidly, and had came within three lengths at the third quarter. She came home in rapid style, and as Fleety broke badly on the stretch, Ned Wallace beat her for second place, Kate Bennett taking the heat easily by four lengths in 2:31½.

The second heat was very much like the first. Kate broke on the turn, and was twenty lengths behind as Fleety reached the quarter in 35¾ seconds, four lengths ahead of Wallace. Fleety made the half in 1:15¾, but beyond here Kate beat them both with ease, winning the heat in 2:34½. Fleety broke badly at the third quarter, and Wallace beat her for second.

The third heat was lacking in interest. Kate Bennett was headed to the half by both the others, but beyond there she had everything her own way, and won by half a dozen lengths in 2:31¾; Wallace second, and Fleety Golddust hardly able to save her distance. The latter was fast enough for the first half mile, but beyond that she proved of no account.

The winner, Kate Bennett, is a strong built, powerful mare of fine action, and a good, steady gait. If pushed, she could have made 2:27 or 2:28 easily. She is the daughter of Blue Bell, the sire of the famous mare Purity, and is owned by James Wilson, of Rushville, Ind.

The following is

THE SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, August, 1873. Purse $1,500 for 5-year olds and under, $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third; mile heats, best three in five:

Jas. Wilson names r. m. Kate Bennett	1	1	1
A. C. Wallace's b. s. Ned Wallace	2	2	2
L. L. Dorsey's g. f. Fleety Golddust	3	3	3
S. H. Dorsey's ch. c. Emerson Golddust	dr		

Time: 2:31½; 2:34½; 2:31¾.

IN THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE

Goldsmith Maid was the favorite at odds of three to one against the field.

First Heat—The Maid had the pole, Irving in the middle, and the Girl outside. The Maid led off with one of her famous rushes, and reached the quarter in 33¼ seconds, having made a slight skip on the turn. The Girl was four lengths back, and Jim Irving twelve lengths behind her. The positions were unvaried as the Maid passed the half-mile pole in 1:09. Then she slackened up, and by the time she reached the third quarter the big mare was within two lengths of her. Just beyond the half mile Jim Irving broke into a gallop, and never struck a trot until he got inside the distance flag. The Girl compelled the Maid to finish in good style in order to win the heat by two lengths in 2:20¾. Jim Irving was declared distanced, having run nearly half a mile.

Second Heat—This hardly merits description, as the Maid took the lead on the turn, getting back the lead of a length which the Girl had at the send off. She led three lengths all the way around, making the quarter in 33½ seconds, the half in 1:05, and the mile in 2:20¼.

All that needs to be said of the third heat is that the Maid led two lengths at the quarter in 35, three lengths at the half in 1:10, and three lengths at the wire in 2:21¾.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $7,500, free for all horses; $4,000 to first, $2,000 to second, $1,500 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
D. Pfeifer's b. m. American Girl	2	2	2
J. W. Irving's b. g. Jim Irving	dist.		
C. A. Hickok's b. m. Lucy	dr.		
Dan Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	dr.		

Time, 2:20¾; 2:20¼; 2:21¾.

IN THE 2:40 RACE

for a purse of $4,000, there were seven starters, Walter, Fearnaught, Jr., Arthur, Royal George, Jr., and Wallace being drawn. Clementine was the favorite at slight odds against the field before the start, and, after the first heat, the betting was three to one on her. The field was made up of Mambrino Star, Vanity Fair, Little Longfellow, Planter, Zillcadi Gold Dust, and Willie Gold Dust.

At the sixth attempt they were given the word for the first heat, all on even terms, excepting Willie Gold Dust, who was jumping around in the rear. Zillcadi Golddust, Clementine, and Mambrino Star led off, the former leading around the turn, while Star managed to keep with him by running. Near the quarter, in 37¾, Zillcadi broke and Clementine took the lead, which she never lost in the heat. Planter passed Star and Zillcadi, but then broke and fell back. Star regained second place, but Clementine kept him there, and came in winner of the heat by two lengths in 2:31¼. Star second, Vanity Fair a good third, Longfellow fourth, Zillcadi, Planter, and Willie Golddust strung out to the distance-stand.

In the second heat, Clementine was not headed beyond the quarter-pole, and she won easily in 2:31¼. All the other horses behaved very badly on the back stretch, and Mambrino Star and Zillcadi Gold Dust were set back for running.

The third heat and race was won by Clementine in 2:29. Her only antagonist of consequence was Little Longfellow, who gave her battle on the home stretch, but broke at the distance-stand, and she beat him easily.

CLEMENTINE'S RECORD.

The mare was driven by Budd Doble, under whose hand she was steady and reliable. This is her fourth victory since her opening at Cleveland, and she won every race in which she has started, putting nearly $8,000 in the pockets of Graves & Loomis. She is entered at Utica and Springfield, and from present appearances stands an excellent chance of success throughout.

SUMMARY.

Same day, purse $4,000, for horses that never beat 2:40; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

Graves & Loomis' b. m. Clementine	1	1	1
C. Leggett's b. s. Mambrino Star	2	2	3
J. W. Myers' br. m. Vanity Fair	3	3	2
J. Harty's s. g. Little Longfellow	4	4	2
L. L. Dorsey's ch. s. Zillcadi Golddust	5	6	4
J. W. Wright's ch. g. Planter	6	5	6
J. Stevenson's b. s. Willie Golddust	7	dist.	
B. Mace's b. g. Walter	dr.		
S. Daly's bl. g. Arthur	dr.		
D. Mace's ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.	dr.		
L. Benham's b. s. Royal George, Jr.	dr.		
C. S. Green's b. g. Wallace	dr.		

Time, 2:31¼; 2:31¼; 2:29.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The weather is fine and the track is in excellent condition.

The first race was a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $100 entrance, $700 added; three-quarters of a mile. Countess, McDaniels' b. c. Dublin, King-Pin, Morris C. O., and Vandalite were entered. Countess was the favorite, and won by a length; King-Pin second, and McDaniel colt third. Time, 1:17¾.

The second race was for a purse of $500, for 3-year-olds; winners this year of any single race, amounting to $1,000, to carry 10 lbs extra; distance, 1½ mile. Sunrise was the favorite in the pools before the race, being, Sunrise, 480; Mart Jordan, 280; Wizard, 305; Warlike, 200; Satire, 205, field, 205. The horses starting were Sunrise, Mart Jordan, Buckeye, Satire, Wizard, Limestone, Warlike, and Utica. The race was won by Satire; Sunrise second, Warlike third. Time, 1:58.

The third race was for a purse of $800, all ages, 2½ miles. Three horses started, Boss Tweed, Hubbard, and Katy Pease. Hubbard won; Boss Tweed second. Time, 4:58¾.

THE TRIGGER.

PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 9.—At a pigeon-shooting match here this afternoon between Messrs. Stock and Belden and Fitch and McKenzey, all of this place, for $100 a side, ten birds apiece, at 21 yards, Stock and Belden vanquished their opponents. Stock got 9 and lost 1 bird; Belden got 5 and lost 5; Fitch got 6 and lost 4; McKensey got 7 and lost 3.

The Late Sioux-Pawnee Fight.

OMAHA, Aug. 9.—Further particulars from the late Indian fight say the Sioux, when they gained possession of the Pawnees' camp, attacked and killed a number of squaws and children, dashing the papooses' brains out against the ground. The Pawnees lost the meat of about 600 buffaloes they had killed. The Sioux numbered 750, under the command of Snow Flock, Whistle's successor. Their loss was 30 warriors. The troops from Fort McPherson have forced them back on the reservation.

IMMENSE RAINFALL.

Great Damage Done at Dubuque.

From the Dubuque Times, Aug. 8.

A few minutes after 8 last evening it began to sprinkle a little in a quiet, hesitating way, with a reluctant air, as if it didn't intend to continue long, and nobody need hurry to get under shelter. However, instead of quitting, the shower increased in intensity. And suddenly, in the midst of the shower, a fearful storm burst upon Dubuque—the most fearful storm Dubuque ever experienced.

Inside of two hours, the veriest trifle less than four level inches of water had been let down upon this devoted city. On every foot—144 inches—3.92 inches in depth, would give 565 solid inches—over 2¾ gallons—over 20 pounds—of water to the square foot; or, on each city block of 428 feet, over one hundred and eighty-three tons.

The valley up which Mineral street runs is something over 1½ miles long, and averages at least over 1½ miles wide, so that over ten thousand tons of water fell therein, and had no other outlet than a little 3x4 feet sewer.

Of course such a sluiceway for such an enormous rainfall was of no more account than a pipestem. The whole of Seventeenth street below Bluff, and thence to the Mississippi, was one rushing river, from 4 to 6 feet deep in places, and spreading from the north line of Jackson Park to the foot of Seminary Hill, the stone lot around Mr. Root's lot showing a higher water-mark, by several inches, than was ever known in Dubuque before.

Down the hollow came fences, wagon-beds, firewood, garden utensils, raspberry and currant bushes, and all the sidewalk belonging to that section; floating scarcely faster than huge rocks, which were rolled along like playthings of the resistless current.

The street-car track was swept out early in the storm; huge gulches and holes were cut in the macadamized street; a part of the stone wall in front of the German Presbyterian school (formerly Episcopal Female Seminary) was swept away. But the saddest damage was that to Mr. Becket, who has spent ten years in filling in and making a beautiful garden and green-house in Blake's Hollow. It was impossible to reach his residence from any direction, but it was plain that his fences, green-house, garden, nearly everything, were swept away.

In other portions of the city scenes nearly similar were being enacted. It must be remembered that the storm did not cease until after 9 o'clock, so that it was impossible to learn the details of losses. A few scattering facts may be mentioned:

On Julien avenue the water came down like a liquid avalanche, and five minutes from the storm-burst the huge sewer was filled; in another five minutes the heavy plank coverings to the openings therein were swept away, and the water was two feet deep on the breast of the inclined plane which constitutes the avenue. A similar river coming down Hill street disembogued into it and doubled its volume. The Lorimier House had several windows blown in, and rooms deluged. The cellar, and all cellars below along the avenue, were partially or entirely filled with water.

The Tremont House basement, used for cellar, store-room, kitchen, laundry, and other purposes, was deluged to the depth of four feet, making the boys—and girls—move about right lively for a time. Some of them will probably work all night, as hard as a local editor.

Fourteenth street, Twelfth street, Eleventh street, Fifth street, Third street, and South Dodge street, are all very badly gullied and cut to pieces.

The stores on the lower part of Main street suffered little.

Two of the large panes of glass in the front of the Wheeler & Wilson office were burst in. Sam Upton kept half a dozen men fighting the deluge, and received small damage. Some merchants in the vicinity, if their privy vaults had not filled and overflowed into their cellars, would not have cared a scent. Several of the large trees on Bluff street were prostrated. The trees in Washington Park are left bare and branchless again. George Wilder's house-roof was partially lifted. F. T. Walker's ditto. Half the roof of the house occupied by Michael Ryan was blown away. The two front turrets of the Main Street M. E. Church were blown off and two chimneys blown down. M. H. Beach lost a chimney and part of his wall. W. P. Large lost a chimney. Rouse's beautiful new iron fence was tipped right over and laid prostrate. S. Raymond had two windows blown in. So we might continue for a column.

The storm seems to have been quite local. A dispatch to Farley, asking what damage had been done by the storm, was responded to by saying that there hadn't been any storm at Farley. Persons arriving from the west by last night's train say the first signs of a storm they noticed were along Peosta and Julien.

A Great Storm in Great Britain—Loss of Life.

Early in the morning of July 23, a violent thunder-storm visited many parts of England and Scotland. In Bath no such storm had occurred since the memorable night when George III. died. The majority of the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, and left their beds. Houses were damaged and cattle were destroyed.

At North Shields the storm caught a fleet of herring-boats some miles from land. The fishermen were completely cowed. The lightning split the smack Water Lily and killed a man instantly, whose body fell into the sea. With one exception the other men were knocked down.

At Wallsend, a boy was killed by the lightning.

At Preston, persons commenced singing hymns and fervently praying. One woman was on her knees for over two hours.

At Blackburn, a laborer named Wardley was struck to the ground. After some hours he recovered consciousness.

A woman who was hoeing turnips in a field at old Moneylaw's farm, fourteen miles from Berwick, was struck by lightning and killed on the spot.

At Blantyre, in Scotland, the villa of Mr. Steel, a retired Glasgow merchant, was struck and set fire to. It was totally destroyed.

Five milch cows stalled in a byre near Leeds were instantaneously killed.

In the west of Sutherland a man was killed by the lightning.

In addition to the fatal accidents several people were stunned. Many houses and buildings were struck and many animals were killed.

In some places the whole heavens were ablaze for hours.

The Rev. Newman Hall Sues for a Divorce.

From the Boston Globe.

Very many persons will regret, though there are many who will not be surprised, to learn that the Rev. Newman Hall has been compelled to appear in the Divorce Court. This estimable gentleman has been sorely tried in his domestic life. His marriage was rather a romantic one, and arose out of an attachment which his wife formed for him while he was acting as her tutor. She was the daughter of a Scotch gentleman well-known in the religious world, and whose life Mr. Hall afterward wrote. Those who knew husband and wife were astonished at the admirable manner in which he conducted himself toward a lady whose capricious and uncertain temper seemed almost to suggest mental rather than moral defect. Some years ago it was said Mr. Hall bore this last injury patiently; but it would seem that some fresh wrong had been committed, and he has now filed a petition in the Divorce Court, alleging adultery on the part of his wife with a man named Richardson.

Singular Result of an Accident.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 9.—Byron Wright, of this city, who was shot in the head last winter, and has been carrying the ball in the substance of the brain ever since,—one only of three similar cases who have survived,—was thrown from a wagon at Fond du Lac, and struck on his head. A physician was called, who, upon examination of the wound, which has never healed, found that the ball had been thrown near the orifice by the fall, and extracted it.

Lucky Architects.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—J. A. Vridey and L. T. Heiner, of Terre Haute, Ind., are among the ten architects whose designs for the Centennial Anniversary buildings have been selected by the Commission, and to each of whom $1,000 have been awarded.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Henry M. Whittlesey, a long time on Gen. Howard's staff, died yesterday in the St. Elizabeth Asylum.

Murder and Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—John [illegible], junk dealer, shot his wife this afternoon, and then himself. They leave seven children.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, [illegible] Moser, from Bremen.

CAPE MAY.

Its Society and Pests---The "Friend" in the Family.

Up in the Lamp---Lear's Club-House.

Rich People at the Capes---An Old Graveyard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 3, 1873.

This place is more than full every year, and people are cotted, laid like sardines, stowed away in remote cottages, and traded off to inferior houses. There is not sufficient accommodation, and it is customary with regular family boarders to engage rooms at the end of one season for the next season ahead. The pressure has at last led to

A NEW HOTEL,

equal to Congress Hall, the Stockton, and the Columbia, in size, which will be built this fall, and increase the inn-accommodations here to 7,000.

Like everything valuable in our day, the sea-beach has come to be monopolized by the railroads which lead to it. The West Jersey Railroad, which was opened to this Cape a few years ago, has no other competition than a river steamboat, and any other steamboat is refused permission to land at the solitary pier, which pier is 3 miles from Cape May City, at the end of a turnpike,—the only road which can reach the boat. To travel this road requires a toll of 2 cents a mile, and the pier at the end is private property, and must be taken down and stored away every winter to save it from gales and ice. It is now surmised that the railroad company quietly subsidizes the wharf and boat company to run cheap and nasty steamers and keep the road well out of repair, and great is the gain of the hotel-keeper. The cure for all this is civic enterprise; let a pier be put up which shall belong to the city, and a road be maintained at general expense.

A LIGHT-HOUSE

here was set up first in 1823, or 224 years after Capt. Hudson discovered the Cape. In 1847 a second light was suspended, to replace the other; and in 1852 a sizable light-house was built. When it was determined to put a Fresnel light on the spot, the present elegant tower was built, partly of the old materials; and in 1857 it flashed the first bright message to the belated skipper as he returned over the Five-Fathom Shoals. The edifice cost $56,000, and is remarkable for its tidy keep and mighty walls. The stairs are of open iron-work, suspended in this high, freshly-smelling cylinder, around an axis which rises straight as a metallic sapling, and on its crest upbears like a mighty blossom the mariners' lamp. The lamp itself is a resplendent collection of crystal bars, receiving and returning light to each other, mounted like a great bee-hive, 9 feet high by 6; and every rod of glass feels from the centre, as from a burning heart, the order to be radiant and go out and ride the darkness with its beams. There, in that lamp, is a can of oil always overfull, drenching concentric wicks, and kept to its measure by perpetual attendants, who must account for every gallon to the Government, and yet account to every ship for vigilance. A great weight, suspended far below, makes the whole apparatus revolve,—the hundreds of pieces of glittering ice obeying like the voluntary muscles; and, as the eye of crystal overpasses certain places, the light is withheld to blaze again directly with the splendor of a forge in some black valley. All the night long, in perpetual solitude, far above the white frame cottages below, where their families are asleep, one of these keepers must trim his wick and live in mid-air, lonesomely upheld there,—the wind shaking the massive masonry, the surf howling along the coast,—and the ships he is providing for he cannot see. In the summer time, adventurous people, paying a fee, climb to the tower-top and ask random questions. In the winter, the light-keepers see no more pretty feet on the open stairway, and are touched by no more pretty faces pale with dizziness. Then the mariner must look only at the sea, and the lightmen at the lamp. The great watering-place is a huddle of cold houses, and the tower looks frozen in the sky, like a blasted tree.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT

has been here in camp, and had some real battle yesterday when some Philadelphia roughs seized a lady to bathe her by violence. In a minute the beach was converted into such a spectacle as the Danish pirates might have enacted on the Saxon coasts. The Fifth Maryland and the roughs pitched in with bathing clothes. To kick was impossible; there were no stones to throw; and nakedness added its brawny picturesqueness as the flannel garments ripped, less honored in the breach than in the observance, and the veterans of Longstreet and Kenly stumped their big toes. Blood might have been said less to flow than to have flowed. Eyes right was now no order at all. The line of battle was broken, and the ocean quietly spat upon the beach, solely unconcerned; while pretty girls fainted, with nobody to take notice, and snobs, as usual, ran behind the bath-houses to say: "Gwood gwacious, Matilda, this is twewebel!" After some terrible knocking-down and stanching of running noses, a Jersey policeman—one of five kept here to collect taxes and arrest small boys—rushed in with his locust. Three or four roughs gave him a sand-bath in no time, and buried him like a wreck, so that the soles of his boots were his only distinguishable feature. It was a great question at this time on the Mayor's mind, whether he should order the Fifth Maryland to come to the rescue of New Jersey, or order the black waiters at the hotels to charge down with their razors. In some manner, however, Rough the first was pulled off to appear before his Honor, and he will probably get three or four years in the Penitentiary for striking a Jersey policeman.

This incident has excited us all day. We hear it told over and over on the piazzas, and can follow it around by explosive creaks of "dreadful," "awful," "terrible," etc., which attend it. All this so soon after the war. Elastic life, thou consistent contrariety!

THE WIFE'S FRIEND.

I have been reading for the second time the greatest book ever written on society of the top-gallant style, such as we see to some degree in these great hotels—"Henry Esmond," that melancholy story, that great masterly picture of public society. It is the book man of the world live, roystering, recking not, till the great suffering comes of a love lost for want of nursing, and a husband dying at the point of the blade of the man he suspected. Then, of course, the widow—who had been what is called imprudent, no worse, as if anything could be worse than such imprudence as makes husbands die in duels—marries another man, and he tells the story. His first flame, daughter to the widow aforesaid, loses her love of life because she cannot be a Royal mistress, and retires to a religious house. Melancholy evening-light falls on the closing chapter. This is a tale of the time of Queen Anne, and it ought to be bound up with Macaulay. Some of the aspects of American life in these days are no better. Opulence, and leisure, and promiscuous huddling together of people at these great inns, breed a class of men who are traveled, refined, and unscrupulous, and who go about among married women, to whom they have free access, making it a fine art to loosen their hold upon their husbands and duties. Yonder is one I have been watching for some time, and I know what he is saying as well as he knows he lies. He is a selfish, delicate-looking man, whose collars always fit him neatly, and whose moustache is of the kind called stylish. That's what he is,—a stylish fellow, who has practiced the power of persistent, thoughtful, delicate attention upon young married women whose lives have something worn out in romance. He hopes she is appreciated, and certainly she must be, with such superior deserts and attractions. What could resist her, if she knew herself. Ah! Would she but permit a Friend to divide her sorrows; for her joys, God willed them otherwise. And so they go off and stroll to some solitary place, where nature bends down her evening-calm to help a lying tongue perform life's realities, and put a spectre in a home of well contented. There is a "Friend" in the house, that devil which underlies much of social life. But what "Friend" has the Friend's wife? Or has he, anticipating that contingency, taken the wife's beauty and spirits, so that friendship and peace of mind in this life are no more?

One sees many a young woman here leaning on her father's arm, he wearing a watchful look of solicitude. "She don't live with her husband," says the critical woman in the arm-chair; "but she pretends she does, to keep calumny off her. He's somewhere else. They're never together."

But the "Friend" seldom troubles the wife after he has separated her from her duties. He hangs a new charm on his button-hole, a check to go into the devil's pit for an added thousand years, and his Nemesis expedites him there by misleading him on some of Heaven's occasions, so that incurable death walks this life with him for years of pain and hopelessness. The late Samuel Warren, in his Miscellaneous Tales, sketches this imitation of Satan as "The Sensualist," going up and down the earth, and walking to and fro thereon.

THE NEAREST GRAVEYARD.

Turning from such living sepulchres, I was one day minded to ask: "Where do you bury your dead at Cape May? There is no graveyard in the town limits."

I was directed to proceed to Cold Spring, a village 3 miles back, over a sandy road. There I found a venerable Presbyterian church,—one of those early offshoots from the Connecticut settlers in Jersey who gave vital life to Princeton, and, gathering up Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and Puritans, met Quakerism and overcame it. The early settlement of Cape May by Yankee skippers and pilots who stopped to pick up a penny by guiding vessels up the difficult channel of the Delaware, made it necessary to give them a pastor. The first land hereabouts was bought successively from the Indians by Dutch and Swedes, between 1630 and 1641, and it was probably settled about the time Penn colonized the Delaware. The church-chronicles begin at 1711, and the present church was founded in 1714. It is a yellow-brick edifice, staunch and straight, surrounded by a level graveyard in the loamy soil, and this is bordered by large shade-trees. I have not seen anywhere a more sensible series of epitaphs and records, nor a more extensive area of tombs of equal neatness and simplicity. I found a common female pronoun to be "Lois,"—a pretty name, well nigh obsolete now. Names notable were Recompense Hand, Tryphena Reeves, and Thankful Edmunds. This is a new and tasteful epitaph which I found over the mould of John Newman, Chief Clerk of the War Department in Jefferson's Administration:

> Could fancy, genius, virtue, save
> Their loved possessor from the grave,
> These mournful rites had ne'er been paid
> To mark the spot where Newman laid.

I am afraid it has too much of the smack of the age of Ben Jonson and Waller to be original.

And so grimly the Presbyterians sleep near the lonely Cape where they worshiped God, caught fish, led in ships buffeting for land, and dealt in wrecks which came ashore. The inlet of Cold Spring, whence they crossed the bar and the breakers between home and the main, is now full of pleasure-boats, taking venturesome boys to sail, and tranquil lovers to crab and glide through the reedy inlets.

OUR CLUB-HOUSE.

Here is established—with the consent of Jersey police law, which is content with a reasonable amount of vice in order to prey upon it—a place for gaming called a Club-House. It is kept by a Philadelphia sport, Lear, and a Baltimore sport, Jackson, and is a roomy, pretty, verandah-surrounded frame building, with a cupola.

"Would you like to look at the Club-House to-night?" says Mr. Jackson,—a soft, tiger-footed, blue-eyed man, the eyes wide apart. "No, but I'll look at it now, in day-time." "You don't play?" says Mr. Jackson, as we proceed. "No, sir. Never saw a faro-box except in the custody of the police. Lack the interest in the performance, and the mathematics to follow it."

"I'll explain it," says Mr. Jackson, in his soft, deferential voice. "I brought you here to be of instruction to you, and, whenever you will come over to dinner at 5 o'clock, you will be welcome. This is a faro-box. It is the favorite game of sporting men, for it gives the bank such small percentages that we are frequently broken ourselves. Here it is, a small tin box with a pack of cards shuffled and cut inside, pressed to the surface by a spring. The first card does not count; the second is the player's; the bank and the players next alternate."

Mr. Jackson meantime proceeds to pile up and take down ivory-checks, responsive to his cards. He sees that the seduction is thrown away. He sees the same effect when he explains four or five other idle machines in another saloon. He walks me up-stairs, where his ropers, cappers, and croupiers are just getting up, after all day's sleep, from comfortable bedding provided there. "Here are other chambers," he said, "to accommodate gentlemen who have drank too much and grown noisy. It is our policy and practice to assuage them. We seldom resort to rough measures, and on occasion keep up our game till daylight."

Strange business! To walk between the law and society on a narrow ledge, and get immunity from the one, from the other livelihood; for it is seldom more. Short cards, perhaps more dangerous, are pushing out faro, roulette, and sweat-cloths, and, in an American inn of nights, now-a-days, there are often a hundred gamblers without the name, skinning their friends and acquaintances. This sort of gamester is not infrequently a professional, who plays regularly, day and night, on railroad-trains, at watering-places, wherever there is a goose to pluck.

"Yes," said Mr. Jackson, "we have to provide poker-tables here, though we make nothing but for liquors and cigars."

"Unless," thought I, "Mr. Jackson, your dealers incidentally get in to make up a hand."

The other partner in this concern, Mr. Lear, keeps a Club-House at Atlantic City this year. Thus, at every notable place of resort, these things have grown up as permanent institutions. There is also a keno-bank here, a small affair, kept by a former detective-policeman of Philadelphia. Vice, at last, draws in even the pickets which watch it, as Hans Breitmann took the town for the lager-beer there which he required.

There used to be a celebrated gambler here from Reading, Pa., by the name of Cleveland. His house was at the foot of Congress Hall Lawn, and was known as the Blue Pig. Cleveland was an independent man, like Morrissey, who voted the Whig ticket, educated his family carefully, and one of his daughters married a celebrated Foreign Minister.

PEOPLE AROUND CAPE MAY.

This is the best spot to meet Middle-State people of the most notability, in July and early August. Afterwards they repair to the mountains at Cresson, Pa., which is going to be a sort of Midland White Sulphur Springs. Pittsburgh people, as I have noticed, generally dislike Philadelphians. The leading families of that place here are the McKnights, Darlingtons, Prof. Mayer, etc. Among Chicago people here are W. C. Althrop, Dr. J. O. Cloud, and Dr. J. L. Platte. Gen. Sherman and family come to-night, and stop at Congress Hall. Gen. Belknap stopped while here at the Stockton. Between these two houses there is a foolish rivalry, in which all the guests take part. The Stockton is superintended by an Irishman named Duffy, who is a clerk at the Continental Hotel, and who acts as manager for the Railroad Company, which is proprietor of the house. Congress Hall is kept by the present proprietor of Willard's at Washington, who is a native of New Jersey, and married into the family of Jonas Miller, who came here in 1835, and bought a hotel which had existed since 1812. Congress Hall, extended to the greatest amplitude, held undivided control here until the Railroad Company put up the Stockton, in 1867.

A New York and a Chicago man going in together here, so as to draw large elements from those new sources of supply, could make enough money to double the capacity of Congress Hall in two years. It holds the pivotal position on the Island, and will always be the centre of the city.

The rich men are led by John Hopkins, of Baltimore, aged 78, and a bachelor, who is said to be possessed of $20,000,000,—the profits of coffee importation, banking, and railway-growth, and to own 38,000 shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He is a Maryland Quaker, tall, straight, red-faced, and somewhat gallant, but with no greater elements apparently than "Fast find, fast bind." He got rich by the force of attrition, if in no other way,—note-shaving.

E. C. Knight is another Quaker here, a Philadelphian, born in Jersey, and worth $2,000,000. He is a mild, unantagonizing man, rich in good principles as in means. He is an inventor of the sleeping-car, and Pullman gave his company $2,200,000 in stock to incorporate it into his. He is also President of the New American Steamship Company, of which he was the foremost champion.

LORD MASSEY.

The social canard this year was the arrival of a lying English milkman from Westchester, Pa., who became possessed of a few hundred dollars, and concluded to go on a spree to the Capes. He had probably been decently bred and educated, and put in the navy; but, proving incorrigible, was sent to America to be rid of him. He got up quite an ingenious story, its audacity being its safeguard. It was to the effect that, right across the Delaware Bay, just out of sight, he had a private yacht, in which he wished to entertain a select party, and would bring it to the steamboat-landing the next day but one. Everybody wished to go, and Fashion was excited with the admission, bashfully made by Capt. Massey, that he was the only son of the Duke of Leeds. "But," said an old English visitor here, "you can't be Lord Massey if you are the son of the Duke of Leeds. Your name would be Osborn."

Society immediately pushed this disagreeable critic aside, and opened champagne for my Lord Massey. He rode, gloriously drunk, with a belle of the Stockton, and dined with the merchant princes of Baltimore. Before the day arrived for the yacht, he was dunned by hackmen in the street for fare, and had to foot it out of town up the railroad-track. The thing looked so shallow after it was over that the common gay remark on the street is now, "He didn't take me in."

GATH.

IOWA.

The State Equalization; also the Population of the State by Counties, by the State Census of 1873.

From the Des Moines Register, Aug. 8.

Below we give the assessed valuation of land in Iowa by counties, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization at its meeting on Wednesday, as also the population of the State by counties according to the Government census of 1870, and the State census last March:

Counties.	Equalization value per acre.	Population 1870.	Population 1873.
Adair	$5.77	3,982	5,264
Adams	5.33	4,614	5,863
Allamakee	4.60	17,868	18,304
Appanoose	6.49	16,456	16,474
Audubon	5.06	1,212	1,873
Benton	9.45	22,254	22,068
Black Hawk	9.12	21,706	23,386
Boone	7.20	14,584	15,167
Bremer	6.74	12,528	12,517
Buchanan	8.77	17,034	16,229
Buena Vista	4.07	1,585	2,669
Butler	5.52	9,951	10,760
Calhoun	3.81	1,602	2,922
Carroll	5.22	2,451	3,601
Cass	7.00	5,464	7,060
Cedar	11.27	19,731	17,580
Cerro Gordo	4.65	4,722	6,686
Cherokee	3.97	1,967	3,297
Chickasaw	4.69	10,180	10,292
Clarke	6.80	8,735	8,330
Clay	3.88	1,523	3,585
Clayton	7.67	27,771	26,946
Clinton	10.52	35,357	33,591
Crawford	5.14	2,530	3,777
Dallas	7.54	12,019	12,669
Davis	7.94	15,565	15,434
Decatur	5.79	12,018	11,598
Delaware	8.82	17,432	16,522
DesMoines	13.08	27,256	34,691
Dickinson	3.07	1,389	1,743
Dubuque	8.67	38,969	41,900
Emmett	3.07	1,392	1,436
Fayette	6.86	16,973	18,796
Floyd	6.05	10,768	11,271
Franklin	5.00	4,738	5,659
Fremont	7.85	11,174	12,394
Greene	5.25	4,627	5,755
Grundy	5.64	6,399	7,154
Guthrie	5.08	7,061	8,007
Hamilton	4.92	6,055	6,672
Hancock	3.12	999	1,397
Hardin	6.55	13,684	13,855
Harrison	5.38	8,931	10,218
Henry	10.67	21,463	20,754
Howard	5.05	6,282	7,269
Humboldt	4.28	2,596	2,989
Ida	3.00	226	449
Iowa	8.00	16,644	16,572
Jackson	8.07	22,619	22,284
Jasper	9.31	22,116	22,039
Jefferson	10.59	17,839	16,778
Johnson	10.17	24,898	24,614
Jones	9.34	19,741	18,930
Keokuk	7.72	19,434	19,964
Kossuth	3.66	3,351	4,252
Lee	9.57	37,210	38,824
Linn	11.21	28,852	30,021
Louisa	8.76	12,877	12,379
Lucas	6.74	10,388	10,742
Lyon	3.07	221	966
Madison	7.82	13,884	14,698
Mahaska	9.91	22,508	22,054
Marion	8.99	24,436	24,272
Marshall	8.50	17,576	18,272
Mills	7.20	8,718	9,661
Mitchell	5.95	9,582	9,563
Monona	4.04	3,554	4,989
Monroe	9.08	12,724	12,334
Montgomery	6.70	5,934	8,602
Muscatine	10.39	21,688	21,881
O'Brien	3.00	715	....
Osceola	2.98	....	1,409
Page	7.20	9,975	11,734
Palo Alto	3.03	1,336	2,617
Plymouth	4.00	2,199	3,884
Pocahontas	3.76	1,146	2,175
Polk	10.38	27,857	30,892
Pottawattamie	7.49	16,893	19,270
Poweshiek	8.93	15,581	16,270
Ringgold	5.06	5,691	6,846
Sac	3.94	1,411	1,698
Scott	13.50	38,599	36,930
Shelby	4.94	2,540	3,743
Sioux	3.00	576	2,872
Story	6.38	11,651	11,626
Tama	8.62	16,131	16,343
Taylor	5.53	6,989	8,191
Union	5.53	5,986	6,911
Van Buren	10.71	17,672	1,6860
†Wapello	10.04	23,346	22,261
Warren	9.72	17,980	17,400
Washington	9.56	18,952	18,975
Wayne	6.14	11,287	11,797
Webster	5.16	10,484	11,603
Winnebago	3.00	1,562	2,281
Winneshiek	6.85	23,560	23,061
Woodbury	4.00	6,173	6,982
Worth	3.45	2,892	3,913
Wright	3.44	2,392	2,826
Total		1,191,792	1,249,418

In addition we give herewith the valuation of the counties which contain the leading cities of the State, together with the valuation of the cities which is included in the former values.

Dubuque	$9,287,289
Dubuque City	3,630,215
Polk	9,217,385
Des Moines (city)	3,079,923
Scott	8,831,213
Davenport	2,798,270
Des Moines (county)	8,793,884
Burlington	2,846,147
Lee	8,633,556
Keokuk	2,300,330
Pottawattamie	8,074,647
Council Bluffs	2,134,195
Sioux City	783,309
Ottumwa	1,037,213
Linn	8,861,104
Cedar Rapids	1,043,493
Clinton	8,566,870
Clinton City	928,184
Muscatine	1,187,623

Population of Iowa Cities.

From the Des Moines Republican.

We give below a statement of the population of the cities in the State having 3,000 inhabitants and upwards, as gathered from the returns received by the Secretary of State for the census of 1873. We also publish the population of these cities in 1870 to show the increase and decrease. According to this showing Burlington and Iowa City have advanced rapidly in population, while several others show a falling off:

	1870.	1873.
1 Dubuque	18,434	22,151
2 Davenport	20,038	20,550
3 Burlington	14,930	20,156
4 Des Moines	12,035	15,061
5 Keokuk	12,766	11,761
6 Council Bluffs	10,020	10,524
7 Iowa City	5,914	8,777
8 Muscatine	6,718	6,939
9 Clinton	6,129	6,149
10 Cedar Rapids	5,940	5,975
11 Waterloo	4,337	5,901
12 Ottumwa	5,214	5,587
13 Fort Madison	4,011	4,372
14 Marshalltown	3,218	4,062
15 Lyons	4,088	3,989
16 Mount Pleasant	4,245	3,780
17 Oskaloosa	3,204	3,425
18 Ft. Dodge	3,095	3,333
19 Sioux City	3,451	3,137
20 Cedar Falls	3,070	3,127

Mr. Beecher and the Bowen-Tilton Scandal.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

Mr. Beecher's letter has put a quietus on the scandal-mongers who have been making things red-hot for some months. The only question now up is, what shall be done with the men who, according to the present outlook, originated the vile calumnies, printed and sent them abroad, about the Brooklyn pastor. From the start Mr. Beecher has been in favor of leaving the thing entirely alone, and letting the authors of the scandal bear, if they can, the indignation of the public. The Standing Committee of the church have not been a unit in regard to the best course of procedure. The idea of retaining men in good and regular standing who are reported to have maligned the pastor in the foulest manner, was too monstrous, in the opinion of many, to be borne. At length Mr. Beecher withdrew his opposition, and told the Committee to go ahead. Everybody, of course, knew everything. Proofs were plenty as blackberries. The names of parties who had heard men utter calumnies were obtained. The Committee started off to find proof. Every rumor, statement, charge, fact, was hunted up. Two-thirds of them were lies. The parties said to have reported certain things denied ever having opened their mouths. Individuals who had held conversation with men prominently accused deny ever having any conversation with the parties on any subject.

Written documents have been explored and been found to be hearsay matters, the writers having been told that somebody heard somebody else say something. The Committee are out of breath and out of patience. The men who have astounding disclosures to make decline to make them. A formidable document to be published turns out to be a rehash of the old scandals. A letter written by Mr. Beecher, of which only the signature is shown, with the question, "Do you know his handwriting? Is that it?" "Yes, that is Mr. Beecher's handwriting, I should know it anywhere," turns out to be a polite but positive declination to address a public meeting. So the matter stands at present. And the investigation will prove that this whole scandal, originating in business misunderstanding and malice, and made public to secure hush-money, will end in consigning some parties to merited social contempt, and allow others to meditate on the uncertainty of human plans behind the grates of a prison.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Its Ravages in Northwest Missouri—Loss in Four Townships $17,000—33 Per Cent of the Cattle Dead.

KIDDER, Mo., Aug. 4, 1873.

To the Kansas City Journal of Commerce:

The cattle disease is still "working its work." During the past week fifty or more cattle have died, and, even but a few moments ago, a party of men went to bury some that died yesterday. The disease is confined to Colfax, Sheridan, and Liberty townships, in Daviess County, and Kidder township in Caldwell County. The origin of the whole great calamity is this: A drove of 200 Texas cattle was landed from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad last spring. They were driven north as far as Mr. Chubbuck's, in Daviess County, thence west, and finally reshipped at Osborn for Chicago.

They would have remained in this part much longer had not the people ordered them away, as a number had died, which had aroused the suspicion of the farmers. All cattle that mingled with this drove, or that have fed where they ranged, have since died. The disease seems to have been as deadly as a blast from a simoon of the desert. The farmers of the four townships above named have organized into a society for their own protection, and for protecting their claims against the railroads for damages. They are terribly in earnest, but ask for nothing but their rights and just dues. As yet the railroads have not been informed of the state of affairs here, but to-day or to-morrow they will receive official notice by duly empowered representatives of the farmers.

It is generally believed the railroad will promptly adjust all claims against them without recourse to law; but, should they not, they will be prosecuted by the combined wealth and strength of over two hundred farmers. The losses to this date, and they are still dying, will exceed seven hundred. Many of these cattle were blooded animals, and were brought even from Massachusetts. The average value of stock lost is fully $25 per head. This would make a total of $17,500 as losses to date by the farmers of Colfax, Sheridan, Liberty, and Kidder townships.

Last Saturday night I attended one of the farmers' meetings, and obtained a list of losses by those who were present. It represents not over half of the losses to the present time; and, to show how this disease has been working, I append names of persons, their losses, and the whole number they had at first. It tells its own story:

A. H. Gurney lost 2, had 2; G. H. Thompson lost 10, had 28; E. R. Chubbock lost 51, had 80; J. T. Hudson lost 2, had 2; A. J. Mitchell lost 4, had 8; S. R. Gurney lost 16, had 24; S. W. Payne lost 5, had 29; C. H. Gilmore lost 1, had 4; James Offrett lost 2, had 11; M. R. Waite lost 3, had 10; H. Darby lost 3, had 11; George Nickerson lost 1, had 7; Earl C. Austin lost 1, had 1; R. S. Gurney lost 9, had 18; A. G. McMullin lost 3; John Scott lost 37, had 133; — Burgess lost 3, had 16; George King lost 6, had 11; L. Benedict lost 4, had 5; George Stiles lost 5, had 16; Conrad Ream lost 4, had 30; S. Dennison lost 6, had 6; Samuel McMurtree lost 4, had 6; G. Lewis lost 1; W. H. Spaulding lost 1, had 6; George Wolfenbarger lost 1, had 10; M. J. Benson lost 4, had 21; J. Bridges lost 2, had 3; D. Dodd lost 2, had 49; I. Bacon lost 2, had 11; D. Crall lost 27, had 36; Hugh Evans lost 9, had 9; W. Moore lost 3, had 3; H. Matteson lost 5, had 5; R. Bastor lost 1, had 1; T. Montgomery lost 2, had 2; A. Jenson lost 2, had 8; J. Surface lost 1; A. G. Pritchard lost 3; G. L. Allen lost 3; M. Donnelly lost 1; H. Looney lost 1; S. K. Wright lost 1, had 1; C. B. Wood lost 3, had 8; M. Harter lost 1, had 1; Thomas Hancock lost 1, had 4; D. S. Richardson lost 12, had 14; P. E. Farnsworth lost 2, had 4; Williams lost 7, had 9; J. Whitelaw lost 2, had 2; P. S. Kenny lost 2; A. Allen lost 2; D. W. Mulvey lost 9, had 25; O. H. Smith lost 5, had 9; P. Cary lost 5, had 26; Charles Willard lost 1, had 1; D. T. Stokes lost 2, had 4; C. W. Spalding lost 7, 23; Mrs. Cole lost 1, had 3; Miss Sanders lost 1, had 1; S. Clark lost 5, and W. Ray lost 3.

Others at the meeting brought the loss at that single gathering up to 348. A study of the above shows a loss of nearly 33⅓ per cent of all the stock of these farmers. Where the end of all this trouble is to be, no one can tell or see. It is a terrible blow on almost every man in this section. Yours,

L. T. H.

A Russo-English Row.

At a party at Marlborough House, not long ago, two of the Prince of Wales' boys were present, with the son of the Czarowitch between them. The young Russian made himself very disagreeable, and presently, like a Tartar, savagely dug his elbows into the ribs of his companions. The elder English Prince, an amiable boy, like his mother, moved away, but the younger resented the indignity, and, as a schoolboy would say, "fetched the Royal Tartar one on the nose." The Princess of Wales kindly interfered and made peace, and those who noticed the incident were greatly amused, and could not help showing it slightly, in spite of courtly etiquette.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

Publish This Day:

I.

Driven from the Path.

A NOVEL.

1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, 1.75.

"Driven from the Path" presents strong and healthful pictures of life at sea, in the wilds of the West at an early day, and for a momentary period during the war. The author combines high culture with an extensive experience, and writes with rare vigor and originality, which cause his pages to awaken an unflagging interest.

II.

A Second Book of Botany.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE OBSERVATION AND STUDY OF PLANTS. By Eliza A. Youmans, author of "The First Book of Botany," editor of "Henslow's Botanical Charts." 1 vol., 12mo. With numerous Illustrations. Price, $1.50.

The "First Book of Botany," for the use of beginners, was designed to cultivate the observing powers of the young, by making plants the regular objects of study. It was published three years ago, and adopted by numerous schools, and upon trial it proved so satisfactory, that there have been frequent and urgent calls for a more advanced book upon the same method. After much delay, a second book carrying out the plan is now ready.

III.

Clinical Electro-Therapeutics,

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

A Hand-Book for Physicians in the Treatment of Nervous and Other Diseases. By Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D., Physician in charge of the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, etc., etc. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. With numerous Illustrations. Price, $2.00.

"In presenting this little book to the profession, I intend to indorse electricity only as a very valuable remedy in certain diseases, not as a specific for every human ill, mental and physical. As a therapeutical means in nearly all forms of nervous disease, electricity is invaluable."—Extract from Preface.

IV.

Oak Openings;

Or, THE BEE-HUNTER; and

Satanstoe;

Or, THE LITTLEPAGE MANUSCRIPTS. By James Fenimore Cooper. Forming the 17th and 18th issues of the new uniform library edition of Cooper's famous novels. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50 each.

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors Open at 7:15. Performance commences at 8. Pronounced approval of the new company. Every night and Saturday matinee, Lester Wallack's popular drama,

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Mrs. Thomas Barry, W. R. Floyd, J. O'Neil, Milton Rainford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stonehall, Miss Young, Mrs. LeGros, Miss Marble in the cast.

Beautiful scenery, mountings, and appointments.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 11, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinee, inauguration of the second regular season, on which occasion Hooley's Mammoth Comedy Company will make its bow in Augustin Daly's famous drama of contemporaneous society,

DIVORCE

Cast to the entire strength of the company. This favorite play when first produced at the Fifth-av. Theatre had a run of 200 consecutive times, and since then has been played nearly 3,000 times in all parts of the world.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

MIND-READING
WITHOUT SIGHT!

J. R. BROWN, the Wonderful and Incomprehensible Mind-Reading Prodigy! The young man of whom the Chicago press has spoken so favorably, by special request of many of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, will give numerous illustrations of his power at Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1873.

Music by Prof. LOUIS FALK. Admission, 50 cts.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Standard Irish Comedian, T. GRATTAN RIGGS, in

Shin Fane, or Shamrock Green.

DR. KAHN'S
Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 146 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

RYAN'S VARIETIES THEATRE,

Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

A first-class place to spend an evening. Good Performance. New faces weekly.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawing of July 29---Class 908.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
51	$300	5329	$300	12169	$300	17744	$300	23913	$300
58	300	5406	500	12247	300	17788	300	23954	300
59	300	5422	300	12254	300	17930	300	23969	300
65	300	5468	300	12285	300	17963	300	23979	300
78	300	5622	300	12300	100000	17964	300	24042	300
119	300	5667	300	12315	300	18000	300	24055	300
145	300	5677	300	12346	300	18188	300	24063	1000
162	300	5760	300	12357	300	18198	300	24102	300
174	300	5762	300	12367	300	18201	300	24122	300
233	300	5827	300	12372	300	18205	300	24137	500
246	300	5880	300	12389	300	18287	300	24142	300
261	500	5903	300	12396	300	18318	300	24167	300
276	300	5983	300	12452	300	18380	300	24192	300
307	300	5990	300	12475	300	18387	300	24279	300
357	300	6004	300	12513	300	18390	300	24287	300
379	300	6097	500	12529	300	18412	300	24340	300
399	300	6113	300	12590	300	18425	500	24406	300
425	300	6129	300	12608	300	18466	300	24419	1000
499	300	6232	300	12616	300	18483	300	24420	300
530	300	6276	300	12683	300	18610	500	24493	300
531	300	6323	300	12686	300	18612	300	24622	300
555	300	6326	300	12713	1000	18638	300	24651	300
586	300	6332	300	12737	300	18658	300	24737	300
587	300	6405	300	12745	300	18660	300	24780	300
616	300	6433	500	12763	300	18678	300	24790	300
655	300	6436	300	12813	300	18690	500	24950	300
661	500	6461	300	12873	300	18748	300	25045	300
695	500	6474	300	12879	300	18786	300	25083	300
701	300	6494	300	12934	300	18798	300	25108	300
720	300	6512	500	12957	300	18849	300	25170	300
807	500	6527	300	13067	300	18888	300	25226	300
961	300	6529	300	13074	300	18917	300	25240	500
974	300	6543	300	13091	300	18948	300	25358	300
987	300	6626	300	13096	300	19042	300	25413	300
998	300	6659	300	13173	300	19067	300	25418	500
1109	300	6680	300	13177	300	19075	300	25497	300
1157	300	6751	300	13200	300	19100	300	25548	300
1185	300	6760	300	13260	300	19112	300	25596	500
1240	300	6805	300	13269	300	19221	500	25601	300
1269	300	6813	300	13278	300	19354	300	25633	300
1293	300	6821	300	13292	300	19409	300	25636	300
1311	300	6842	300	13341	300	19426	300	25707	300
1316	300	6891	300	13342	300	19433	300	25744	300
1359	300	6994	300	13362	300	19439	300	25760	300
1390	300	7034	300	13364	500	19537	500	25798	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5384	300	12163	300						

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Beware of parties representing themselves as Agents of the Royal Havana Lottery.

This Lottery has been in existence 70 years, and the drawing never yet postponed.

Issued by TAYLOR & CO.,
Removed to 11 Wall-st., New York.

P. O. Box 4448.

Prizes cashed and information furnished.

SUMMER RESORT.

Oakton Springs Hotel,
PEWAUKEE, WIS.

H. B. WARREN..............Manager for the Owners.

First-class in every respect. $2.50 per day. Fine Boating, Fishing, and Shooting in their Season. The Roads, Drives, and Scenery unequaled.

Mutual comfort will be insured to parties of three or more, who desire rooms, by giving us brief notice by telegraph, C. O. D.

The celebrated Oakton Springs Waters are used for Drinking, Cooking, and Bathing, in the Hotel.

These are the Waters which have effected, within a year, the marvelous cure of Col. N. P. Iglehart, who had been absolutely given up, by a council of fifteen Physicians.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,
1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-73) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,
673 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Coyriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY,
AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Woman's College of Literature and Art. Ancient and Modern Classical Courses. Shorter and Elective Courses. Courses in Painting and Drawing. Conservatory of Music. Women admitted to the University. Six colleges and six elegant buildings. Over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term begins Sept. 17. For particulars address C. H. FOWLER, D. D., Pres. N. W. U., or FRANCES E. WILLARD, A. M., Dean of C. of L. & A., Evanston, Ill.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,
985 Wabash-av.

The eighteenth year of this School for Young Ladies opens on Monday, Sept. 8. A few pupils boarded in the family of the Principal. For catalogues address Z. GROVER.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814.

English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. R. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN.

ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

ADVANTAGES.—One hour and a half from New York by railroad; location unsurpassed for rural beauty, and climate for healthfulness. A full course of Academic and Collegiate study, with the usual accomplishments. The choicest home accommodations. Limited to twenty-five boarding pupils. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,
DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND.

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN..........July 30
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 20

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16. | Canada, Saturday, Aug. 30.
Egypt...Saturday, Aug. 23. | Spain...Saturday, Sept. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	¶ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	* 11:10 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	† 12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	* 10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. H. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 58 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Morning.	Evening.
Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	† 9:40 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	† 3:15 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 10:20 p. m.	† 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical profession of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you need only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his book on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 48 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Shin Fane."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divorce."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. A TURN of the wrist, a puff of the powder, and insects, bugs, and cockroaches give up the ghost.

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD MOTHERS SAY they would not be without Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething stage, on any consideration whatever.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 11, 1873.

The wheat crop of the United States for 1873 is expected by the Agricultural Department to reach 220,000,000 bushels. Illinois will harvest 15 per cent less corn than usual.

Supt. Washburn is declared, by the Committee appointed by the Common Council to examine the charges made against him by Milwaukee merchants, to have been guilty of no violation of law or of the regulations of the police service of this city.

Very few lives were lost in the investment or defense of Valencia, Spain, which surrendered to the Government troops on Friday. All the losses in killed and wounded on both sides were not more than 300. The leaders of the insurgents escaped the night before the surrender to Cartagena.

If the statement be correct which comes from Washington, that the Wawasset, on her last fatal trip, carried 150 passengers, in violation of her certificate, which restricted her to fifty, the loss of life must be largely chargeable upon those who permitted this overcrowding. It is further stated that there were not on board life-saving appliances enough for so many as fifty persons.

Another question has arisen concerning the Virginius which may damage her status materially. It is said that she is really the property of a South American Republic, which bought her two years ago. Should this prove to be true, she not only has forfeited all right to our protection, but will be seized by our cruisers wherever found, and condemned for having fraudulently claimed safe conduct out of Aspinwall harbor on the ground that she was an American vessel.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a delinquent tax-list of the same kind which annually brings down contumely upon the devoted heads of Chicago from aggrieved communities which do not have so much property to tax and, consequently, not so long a delinquent list. We notice the Boston list for a different purpose. The manner of publication is one that should be imitated. The name of the owner and amount of tax is given; the division is made under the several wards; and the property is located by street and number, as well as by the hieroglyphics of real estate terminology.

The Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada has put an extinguisher upon the project to transfer the investigation of the alleged bribery of the Ministry from a Parliamentary to a Royal Commission. He has announced in a speech that he recognizes the Parliament as the real Government of Canada, and that he will be governed by that Parliament in all his dealings with the Ministry and the people. If Parliament decide to have an investigation by a committee of its own members, he will not interfere with it, and, should Parliament vote a want of confidence in Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, the Governor-General will not hesitate to appoint a new Ministry. Parliament is to meet on the 13th of August.

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date published a letter from Long Branch saying that a distinguished Western Senator had been excluded from one of the taverns at that place for conduct intolerable in a Long Branch hotel. In its issue of Aug. 8 the same paper makes the affair the subject of an editorial article, partly on the effrontery of certain persons who defend the salary-grab on moral grounds, in the course of which it says:

> Between the sensual sot, of brilliant intellect but vile associations and depraved habits, who so lately set himself and paramour on public exhibition in this city and at Long Branch—between him and the Presidency of the United States are but two lives, and one of them of frailest tenure.

Nobody who has *not* set himself and paramour on exhibition as aforesaid need feel himself injured by the *Tribune's* article.

It is the opinion of both the *Herald* and the *Journal*, of Salt Lake City, pretty plainly expressed, that the divorce suit brought against Brigham Young by Ann Eliza Webb, one of his plural wives, is nothing more nor less than a blackmailing operation. It is very certain that no suit for divorce can be entertained in the United States Courts between a seventeenth wife, the other sixteen being alive, and a polygamist. The purpose of the suit must, therefore, have been something besides the procuring of a divorce, which the lawyers of Mrs. Young No. 17 know perfectly well cannot be obtained. It is predicted that there will be a compromise, and the Salt Lake *Journal* is of the opinion that Mr. Young will come down handsomely in order to prevent an expose of his domestic affairs. Many a man, not a polygamist, would do as much.

The Farmers' Movement has made its way into Georgia. Gov. Smith, of that State, recently made a speech to a large crowd from the steps of the Thomaston Court-House, in which he encouraged the farmers in their new efforts to help themselves. He cited, as an illustration of the grievances they suffer, a case in which 10,000 bushels of corn had been bought in Iowa this season for 15 cents per bushel and sold in Georgia for $1.25 per bushel. As the difference was charged to transportation and to the middlemen, the case was one likely to make an impression upon his hearers. Gov. Smith believes in the Granges. He took the two most prominent objections that are urged against these associations, and made one answer the other. One of them is that the Grange is a secret society; the other that it admits women. Gov. Smith is of the opinion that there is not much danger to be apprehended from secresy with this combination.

The new tide of immigration which has commenced to this country from Russia promises to be one of unusual importance. The supply at present seems to come from two religious sources. One of them is a colony made up of emigrants originally from Prussia, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, who left their homes and settled in Odessa, so that they might enjoy greater religious privileges. Although they formed a special government, independent of Russian authority, except the payment of a certain tax for the land they occupied, the Russian Government has always treated them with the utmost good-will, until last year, when it sought to enroll them in the army as Russian subjects. They resisted this attempt, and at last obtained consent to leave the country. The first installment of the colony, 800 in number, has already reached here. Their agents have selected lands in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Dakota. The largest immigration, however, will come from the Mennonites, who number about 20,000. The advance of this sect will reach here in October. They are excellent farmers, and will bring with them from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 in gold.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, in breadstuffs, and stronger. Mess pork was quiet and 5@10c per brl higher, and $15.75@15.80 cash, and $15.80@15.90 seller September. Lard was quiet and firmer at 7¾@7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7⅞c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7⅜@8c for shoulders, 9½@9⅝c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were more active, and steady at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and unchanged, at 91½c per gallon. Flour was active and a shade higher. Wheat was quiet and somewhat stronger, but closed tame at $1.20 cash, $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.09⅝ seller September. Corn was moderately active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 37⅝c cash, and 37½c seller October. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 27¼c seller the month, and 26c seller September. Rye was quiet and firm at 59c. Barley was in good demand, and advanced 1½c, closing at 90c for new No. 2, seller September. The hog market was firm and fairly active at $4.25@4.85. No change was noticeable in the cattle and sheep markets, the former ruling quiet at $2.00@6.10, and the latter at $2.50@4.75.

The Republican newspapers in Iowa are sorely troubled with the platform adopted by the State Convention. The document is not only subjected to a variety of interpretations, but some of the papers actually mangle the text to make it conform to their notions of what it ought to be. Some of these changes are notable. The platform adopted by the Convention was published the next day in the Des Moines *Register*, and the first resolution began thus:

> That, proud as we are of *most of the past* record of the Republican party, etc.

Which is rendered thus by the papers indicated:

> That, proud as we are of the Republican party.—*Maquoketa Excelsior.*
>
> That, proud as we are of the past record of the Republican party.—*Des Moines Register.*
>
> That, proud as we are of the past record of the Republican party.—*Keokuk Gate City.*
>
> That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party.—*Burlington Hawkeye.* [Correct.]

But there is another mutilation of the platform in the case of the resolution, which reads:

> That the act of the majority of the members of the late Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, *as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money*, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were a party to it.

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, the Maquoketa *Excelsior*, and other papers suppress the words printed in *italics*.

The building of 1873 in the City of Chicago, though less remarkable than that of 1872, is nevertheless extensive. The lots and parts of blocks in the burned district left unbuilt last year have been largely covered this season, and with edifices in keeping with those put up in 1872. At the close of 1873, the area in the South Division covered with costly buildings will be far more extensive than before the fire. But the work in 1873 is by no means confined to the southern side of the river. All over the North Division there are extensive improvements in the way of residence buildings, as well as business property. The same rapid extension of permanent improvements, especially in the way of dwelling-houses, is witnessed in all parts of the West Division; and for these dwelling-houses there are always ready purchasers or tenants. One reason for the immense extent of building this season is in the cheapness of building material. At one time in 1872, bricks cost as high as $24 per thousand laid in the wall, while this year they cost hardly half that sum. So cheap are bricks at this time that they are largely purchased and piled upon vacant lots by prudent owners for future use. Never has there been such a demand for bricks as within the last two years; but the increased production, which has now become a permanent industry, has been equal to the demand. Instead of being an importer of bricks, Chicago can now manufacture and supply them to distant points cheaper than they can be made at places which have hitherto, in part, supplied the city.

During the recent election in Kentucky, there were several riots between negroes and whites, one of which, at Nicholasville, threatened at one time to be very serious. In this district, Col. William Brown was the Republican candidate for the Legislature, and Col. Miles the Democratic. The voting place was located by the County Judge in the very heart of the negro quarters, for the purpose, as is alleged, of deterring white men from going among so many negroes. The Democrats, however, rallied to the support of their candidate, and were carrying the day for him, when the negroes gathered together in a body and drove them from the polls. Not content with this, they armed themselves and set out for a raid upon the town. The citizens, however, banded together to resist them, when the negroes, deeming discretion the better part of valor, retired. The result of the day was the election of the Republican candidate, but his seat will be contested. The feeling of the white people in the district is so bitter that they have commenced an organization for the importation of white labor. In San Antonio, Texas, for several days past, there has been an intense excitement growing out of a different cause. A negro belonging to the colored company stationed there, having written an insulting letter to a young lady of the town, her father met him and chastised him. The colored company at once took the part of the negro, and threatened the town. Their officers were unable to control them, and sent word to the police to that effect. The citizens turned out in force and armed themselves for protection. Gen. Augur promptly came on the ground with other United States officers, and managed eventually to quell the disturbance and get the colored company out of town, although they threatened to return and have vengeance.

In the official report of R. B. Marcy, W. M. Dunn, and John E. Smith, on the Fort Snelling transaction, we find an important stipulation so far as they are individually concerned. They say: "The undersigned have not conceived that any investigation into the legality of the transaction between Mr. Steele and the Commissioners who negotiated the sale on the part of the Government, came within the scope of their instructions." They then allude to the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, quoting that portion of it which declares that the sale of the fort, and so much of the land attached to it as was necessary for military purposes, was without authority of law. They make no reference, however, to that portion of the report which declares the entire transaction void for fraud. It seems, therefore, that the Board who officiated in the last transaction took care to put up the bars behind them by directing the Secretary's attention to the House Committee's report, and washing their hands of everything connected with the "legality of the transaction," meaning thereby the transaction between Floyd and Steele.

It appears to us that a Board of officers really intent upon serving the Government and making an "equitable settlement," would have not merely made a distant allusion to the report of the Congressional Committee, but would have incorporated the conclusions of that Committee in their own report. They seem to have made just enough reference to it to save their own bacon, throwing upon the Secretary of War the responsibility of deciding upon the "legality of the transaction." But the Secretary, when it comes his turn, makes not the faintest allusion to the legality of the sale. He merely says: Here is the report of the Board, in accordance with which I have selected and reserved 1,521 acres, and conveyed the remaining 6,394 acres to Steele. The only money paid by Steele for this property was $90,000. The price paid for it was, therefore, $469 per acre. The Board, in their report, say it was worth $20 per acre. The half of it which Steele has since sold brought $62 per acre.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Between the prisoner in his cell, condemned to bread and water, and the millionaire, whose table is loaded with the best and choicest, there is a wide difference in the quantity of food consumed. The quantity of different articles used in the families of laborers in Massachusetts was recently stated, but this was by no means a *minimum* or a *maximum*. The average wages of those laborers was $2.12 per day. The whole sum paid yearly to 2,053,996 hands in manufacturing establishments, according to the census of 1870, was $775,584,343, or, at 300 working days in a year, just $1.25 daily to each person. A very large proportion of the laborers, therefore, receive lower wages than those whose consumption of food has been stated, and must live still more economically. And yet, in this country, not many families are reduced to the bare *minimum* of food necessary to support life. Thus, even among those who live upon slender incomes, there is a wide range of difference in the quantity of food consumed. By way of illustration, compare a few items in the quantity of food consumed by two families in Massachusetts, both American laborers, both consisting of a young couple and three children all under 7 years, but one family depending upon earnings of $2.50 per day, and the other $1.25 per day, and one expending $772, and the other $342.50, yearly:

	$2.50.	$1.25.
Barrels flour	3¼	2¼
Pounds coffee	4	1
Pounds sugar	196	52
Pounds cheese	6	10
Pounds butter	122	25
Pounds lard	50	36
Pounds fresh fish	38	15
Pounds salt fish	20	25
Pounds poultry	36	8
Gallons milk	171	60
Dozen eggs	24	6
Bushels potatoes	4	7
Pounds beef, fresh	94	27
Pounds beef, cured	30	20
Pounds veal	94	10
Pounds mutton	20	..
Pounds fresh pork	36	50
Pounds salt pork	24	90
Pounds ham	10	15

In each case, five persons of about the same age were supported, but the difference in circumstances is plainly seen in the quantity as well as the kind of food consumed. Yet $1.25 per day is the average of wages paid to all persons employed in manufacturing establishments; a very large proportion must therefore receive even less, and live still more economically. On the other hand, $2.50 per day is less than the ordinary wages paid to some classes of laborers, whose consumption may therefore be presumed to be still more liberal than that of the family instanced. Observing how very wide a difference exists in the quantity of food consumed between persons all of whom live by their daily labor, and upon wages neither below the average nor near the *maximum*, it is easy to see how surely a change in the quantity of food consumed in a community will result from a rise or fall in the price of food, wages remaining the same, or from a rise or fall in wages, cost of food remaining the same. For the great majority of the community, there is always room for greater economy without reaching the bare *minimum* necessary to support life, and such economy is the readiest resource when prices rise or wages fall. Also, for the great majority there is often material improvement in the quantity as well as the quality of food consumed, and to such an improvement the universal desire prompts whenever prices fall or wages rise. Moreover, among families in moderate circumstances, there is always a considerable quantity of food expended in satisfying the desire for variety of kind or of preparation, and, in this expenditure, which contributes to comfort and often to health, and yet is not always absolutely necessary to the support of life, there is room for very great reduction when a change of circumstances prompts economy, or for almost unlimited increase, when improvement of circumstances warrants a more liberal gratification of the appetite.

Hence, it is an indisputable fact that the quantity of food consumed in different countries, or in the same country at different times, varies with change in the condition of the laboring classes, which form the large majority of the population. Of a few articles, the quantity consumed in this country in different years has been so far ascertained that striking illustrations of this truth are presented. Thus, in 1837, the year of panic and prostration, the quantity of sugar used was less by over 2 lbs. than it had been in the preceding year, and the quantity of coffee less by over 1 lb. than it had been in 1835. In 1840 and 1843, the years of "hard times," the quantity of sugar used was but 11¼ lbs. *per capita*, whereas for five years ending in 1842 the *average* had been 13 lbs., and for four years beginning with 1843 the average was 13¼ lbs. The average consumption of coffee in the five years ending with 1842 was 5¾ lbs., but in 1840 it was only 5 lbs., and in the four years beginning with 1843 it was 5 4-5 lbs., but in that year only 4 6-10 lbs. Again in 1857, the quantity of coffee consumed was but 6 lbs., though the average for four years, 1855-58 inclusive, was 7½ lbs., and the average consumption of sugar during the same period was 30¼ lbs., but the consumption in 1857 was only 26 lbs.

Thus the consumption of food in any country indicates with very great accuracy the condition of the majority of consumers—the laboring classes. Cost of food remaining the same, it will rise with a rise of wages; and wages remaining the same, it will fall with an increase in prices; while, wages and prices both rising, the consumption of food will indicate the resulting condition of the laboring classes. If the day's wages will purchase more food, an increase of consumption may be expected; if less, the quantity of food consumed will naturally decrease.

Moreover, since those whose income enables them to satisfy, without restraint, the desire for food, in variety and quantity as well as in quality, are comparatively few, and consume but a small part of the whole, the consumption of food, increase or decrease of wealth being known, indicates very clearly the distribution of wealth. If the wealth of the community in the aggregate has greatly increased, while the consumption of food has decreased, it may be fairly inferred that the condition of the laboring classes has deteriorated, even though the wealth of the capitalists has multiplied, and that the forces at work are such as "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer." Those whose wealth is such that the cost of food is not regarded, consume but an inappreciable part of the whole supply. Even in Massachusetts, one of the richest States in the Union, there are only 213,129 tax-payers in 295 towns, and 87,408 pay only a poll-tax; while less than one in 250 of the population of those towns, or only 2,611 persons, paid taxes on over $20,000 of property. In those towns having a population of 725,040, there were 438 persons who paid over $1,000 taxes; 2,173 over $300 and less than $1,000; 8,918 between $100 and $300; 16,567 between $50 and $100; 27,925 between $25 and $50; 40,188 between $10 and $25; and 38,767 between $— (poll-tax) and $10, the average rate being $1.43 to $100. If the ratio of the comparatively wealthy is so small in Massachusetts, it must be still smaller in the whole country. Thus the number of those whose consumption of food is little affected by changes in the condition of the laboring class is so small, even in the richest States, as to have little effect upon the aggregate consumption.

Now the wealth of the country has been greatly increased since 1860, and yet the consumption of food, in proportion to population, has not increased, but, on the whole, actually decreased. From this fact, in view of the considerations already presented, but one conclusion can be drawn: That the condition of the laboring class in this country has deteriorated since 1860. A conclusion so important, and the facts upon which it is based, requires attention in a separate article.

WAREHOUSE LEGISLATION.

We beg again to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the necessity of taking some action on the subject of hot corn. During the course of this summer there may be, say, 600,000 bushels of corn posted as hot. This posting may be all honest, and the corn may be just as it is posted, but so long as corn can be posted as hot which is not hot, or not hot enough to hurt; so long as fraud is possible, and so long as it is remembered that false posting of corn was once systematically practiced for dishonest purposes, so long will the impression prevail beyond the city that such posting is generally fraudulent. The man living 100 to 200 miles from Chicago, who has in store here 5,000 bushels of corn, sound when it went into store, naturally inclines to the opinion, when his corn is posted as hot, that somebody is lying. At all events, he will say so. It will not do to tell him that such frauds were practiced by X and Y, who are no longer in the business, and that now warehousing is in the hands of straightforward men like Hiram Wheeler; the owner of the corn fails to see any reform in the business so long as the posting of corn continues.

The great public, who send their corn to Chicago have a lively recollection of the fact that for several years there was an effort to obtain legislation that would remedy the defects and evils of the warehouse system, and that in this struggle the Board of Trade of Chicago was not courageously on the side of reform, and that what was accomplished, both in the Legislature and in the Constitution, was done in spite of the earnest efforts of a portion of the Board. So strong and vehement were the denials of fraud, and so earnest the efforts to maintain the old system, that it required the disgraceful disclosures of a few years later to silence the falsifiers. Now, whether the Chicago Board of Trade moves in the matter or not, there is no doubt that the Legislature will take action on the hot-corn business. What that action will be cannot now be foreseen. The prevailing sentiment among people pot in the trade is, that, when a warehouse man receives corn in good condition in store, and destroys its identity by mixing it with other corn, he is bound to deliver to the owner an equal amount of good corn. The common law requires from the warehouseman only ordinary care and diligence in preserving the property intrusted to him, in cases where the property can be identified. It does not prescribe the remedy for loss in cases where the particular property cannot be found. It is competent for the Legislature to prescribe such remedy, and the principles of equity will authorize the owner to demand good corn in every case, unless the warehouseman shall have taken all the precautions known to the trade to keep it in as good condition as when received. The repeated postings of hot corn in this city this summer; the notorious fact that the corn thus discredited was shipped to Buffalo, and there dried and sold as sound corn, at an expense of a few cents per bushel, have not failed to attract the attention of the corn-producers. The indifference and non-action of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the insulting and overbearing reports of its committees, have thoroughly satisfied the country that further legislation is demanded to put an end to such an abuse. It would look better if the Board would itself propose such remedies as are needed to place the warehousing of corn on a better basis; but if the Board will not do this, it will find the Legislature applying remedies without asking them any questions on the subject.

COMPARATIVE REWARDS OF INDUSTRY.

The wealth of the farmer depends not only upon his reward as a laborer but upon his profits as a capitalist. Owning the land which he tills, the stock and implements employed in its cultivation, the farmer has a right to expect a return proportioned not only to the labor expended, but to the sum of money invested in land and stock, buildings and implements. This is the reward of his industry, and corresponds to the "net product" of the manufacturer—to the value of products over the cost of materials. From each the producer has to pay the wages of labor, whether his own or that of others, the interest on money borrowed, and the cost of repairs, replacements, and purchases for extension of his business.

According to the census of 1870, the entire value of products of the farm, including improvements of farms, was $2,447,538,189 in currency, or $1,847,891,887 in gold value. The number of persons employed in agriculture was 5,922,471, and the net product was therefore $312 in gold for each person thus employed. But the money invested was, first, cash value of farms, gold value, $6,991,216,915; second, value of live stock (gold), $1,151,583,725; and third, value of implements and machinery (gold), $254,343,213; so that the whole sum thus invested, in gold value, was $8,397,143,853, or $1,417 for every person employed. Let us suppose that the capital employed is worth 7 per cent, then $312 in gold, the yearly value of product, pays $99.19,—7 per cent interest on $1,417 invested to each person employed, and $212.83 over, from which must come the yearly wages of each person thus employed, the repairs, renewals, and replacements, and all profits above actual interest on the sum invested.

According to the same census, the net product of manufactures, value of raw materials used being deducted from gross product, was $1,412,910,401 in gold. The number of persons employed in manufactures, men, women, and children included, was 2,707,421, and the product was, therefore, $521 to each person. The amount of capital invested, according to the census, was $1,715,780,125 in gold, or $630 for each person employed. Seven per cent interest on this sum is $44.10; there remains, therefore, for the wages of each person employed, and for repairs, renewals, replacements, and profits above interest, $476.90 in gold for each person employed.

The difference here is startling. Agricultural labor, after paying interest on capital invested, yields $212.83 to each person employed; manufacturing labor, $476.90 to each person—more than twice as much.

Of persons employed in manufactures, a considerable number are women and children. Not less than 353,950 were females, and 49,979 males under 15 years of age. But, while more than twice as many persons are employed in agriculture, only 396,968 of them are females, and 426,881 are males under 15 years of age. Clearly, a much larger proportion of those employed in agriculture have to support families; but, if the proportion of persons supported by both is the same as the proportion of persons unemployed, according to the census, to the whole number of persons employed, namely, 2 8-10 to each, the average supply for each person supported by manufactures, after paying interest on money invested, is $170 in gold, and for each person supported by agriculture, after paying interest on money invested, $76 in gold. The cost of living for each person, man, woman, and child, in manufacturing towns in Massachusetts, has been shown to be about $132 in currency, and in Western towns, at the same rate of consumption, about $126. It thus appears that the return of manufacturing labor, if equally distributed, will support each person employed and those dependent on them, with some surplus, unless the cost of renewals, repairs, and the sum taken for profits over interest on capital is too large. But the entire sum realized from agricultural labor, after paying interest on capital, will not suffice for the bare cost of living of those employed and those dependent on them. One of two things must be true; either they live with painful economy, or the returns of agriculture do not pay 7 per cent on the money invested.

It may be thought that the utter prostration of agriculture at the South causes this discrepancy. In part it does. Separating values of products and property, and numbers of persons employed, we find that the farm labor at the South pays only $216 in gold to each person employed, and to $632 invested, while farm labor at the North pays $312 to each person employed, and to $2,241 invested. Though the Northern average is much higher than the average for the whole country, the contrast between even Northern agriculture and manufacture, as to profits of capital and rewards of labor, is still startling enough.

It was shown, in recent articles, that the bare cost of food and clothing, rent, fuel, lights, and furniture was $119.98 for each person in laboring families in Massachusetts, and $102.92 in laboring families in Western towns consuming the same articles. The cost of food on the farm, it also appeared, was a little less than $30 to each person, whereas to the consumer in manufacturing towns at the East it was $52.67, and at the West $39.44. Let us suppose, then, that the actual cost of living for each person supported by farming is only $90 yearly at the West and $75 yearly at the South, and for each person supported by manufactures $110 yearly—no amusements or comforts included in either case. This is certainly more than just to the manufacturing side, for it allows for all persons employed in that industry the cost of living in the State where living is most costly, and for all persons employed in agriculture only the actual cost where food is the cheapest. The account then stands thus:

	Net prod.	Capital.	Living.	Profit.
Agriculture, South	$216	$632	$210	$6
Agriculture, North	413	2,241	252	161
Manufactures	521	630	308	213

Farming at the South, after providing only $75 a year for the pay and subsistence of each person supported, yields only $6, or less that 1 per cent, for repairs, renewals, and interest on $632 of capital invested to each person employed.

Farming at the North, after providing only $90 a year for the pay and subsistence of each person supported—less than the mere pay of laborers hired, and less than the actual average cost of living—yields only $161, or less than 8 per cent, for repairs, renewals, and interest on $2,241 of capital invested for each person employed.

But manufacturing, after providing $110 for the subsistence of each person supported,—just what it costs in laboring families in the State where living is most costly,—yields $213, or 33 per cent, for repairs, renewals, and profits of $630 of capital invested for each person employed.

Clearly, it is no wonder that agriculture, occupying half the workers in the land, though it had secured them 56 per cent of the wealth of the country in 1860, possessed only 37 per cent in 1870. But, then, "the tariff is a political question, and the farmers ought by all means to avoid it"!

SUNDAY-BEER IN WISCONSIN.

The quiet City of Madison, Wis., usually as placid as the surface of one of its neighboring lakelets of a summer's day, has been ruffled by the breeze that is sure to grow out of a fondness for beer among a part of the community and a veneration for Sunday laws among the rest. The Madison Germans have heretofore enjoyed their Sundays and their beer after their own fashion, and they took the precaution, so it is said, that the present Mayor, Mr. J. C. Gregory, should give them a pledge before election not to interfere with them, Sunday statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. But Mr. Gregory went away for a vacation, and Mr. Chandler P. Chapman was appointed Acting-Mayor. Mr. Chapman, it appears, is not fond of beer on Sunday, or, if he is, believes that the Sunday law should be enforced. One of his first acts, therefore, was to issue a circular to the saloon-keepers, calling their attention to the city ordinance and the State statute prohibiting the selling of liquor on Sunday, and providing as a penalty for violation a fine not less than $10 nor more than $40, and imprisonment for not more than thirty days nor less than one day. Acting-Mayor Chapman based his order upon his duty to enforce the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city within the corporation. The saloon-keepers made the best of the situation the next Sunday and shut up their places, with the exception of one person, against whom an information was lodged with the State's-Attorney, who will prosecute him under the State law. The testimony of the *State Journal* is that Madison had not enjoyed so quiet and orderly a Sunday for years.

During the week a German circular was issued, calling a mass-meeting of "the friends of personal and constitutional liberty" to discuss the Acting-Mayor's order. The meeting was attended almost exclusively by Germans, and the proceedings were conducted in the German language. The speeches were condemnatory of the policy of reviving obsolete statutes, and expressive of the belief that the purpose of keeping the Sunday law on the books was simply to have a remedy at hand to use in case of public disturbance. The language used at the meeting was temperate, and the resolutions adopted indicated a very different policy from that commonly chosen. They set forth that, as the Mayor could not mean by "the enforcement of the Sunday laws" an application to the saloons alone, the Germans would unite with him in securing strict observance of all its features. He was, therefore, requested to serve a notice similar to that served on the saloon-keepers, upon steamboats, omnibuses, livery-stables, soda-fountains, bake-shops, cigar-stores, confectionery and ice-cream establishments, and all other business which has ordinarily been conducted on Sunday. The State law, it should be remembered, provides that "No person shall keep his shop, warehouse, or workhouse, or shall do any manner of labor, or business, or work, except only works of necessity and charity, or be present at any dancing, or any public diversion, show, or entertainment, or take part in any sport, game, or play on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday." The Germans made the point that, if the Acting-Mayor was constrained to enforce the law against saloons by a sense of duty to enforce all existing laws, as he said, he would also be anxious to carry out the Sunday law in full, and would be glad of their co-operation. The resolutions were sent to the Acting-Mayor, who accepted them with thanks for their proffered assistance, and volunteered to make a number of the Germans special policemen, in order that their co-operation might be the more efficient. But Acting-Mayor Chapman did not distribute the circulars among the business people who are in the habit of keeping their places open on Sunday, and did not take any steps to enforce the law against them as against beer-selling. Mr. Chapman explained to a reporter that he saw a distinction between the Sunday law as applied to liquor-selling and as applied to other pursuits. Though this distinction may be well-founded, Mr. Chapman had evidently forgotten that he had told the saloon-keepers he was enforcing the law simply because it was his duty to enforce all the laws. On this ground the Germans certainly had a good point against the Acting-Mayor. Taking advantage of it at a meeting which they held last Friday, they withdrew their proferred assistance, and accused Mr. Chapman of carrying out his individual prejudices, instead of impartially enforcing the laws as they stand on the books. The meeting then abandoned their first position, and voted that the saloons should be kept open and beer sold on Sundays the same as other days, regardless of the law and the notice of the Acting-Mayor. This was the first intimation of open resistance. Yesterday was the first Sunday after the new resolutions, and the dispatches of this morning will probably tell the result.

There is nothing new in this controversy to Chicago people. We have had the beer question and the Sunday question pretty thoroughly discussed within the past few months, and are likely to hear considerably more of it before it is settled. The Madison Germans made a mistake in abandoning their first position, which was a good one, in view of the Acting-Mayor's announcement that the law required him to enforce all the statutes and ordinances. Their declaration to openly violate the law is no more defensible than a similar announcement from any other class of people in regard to any other law. The German opposition to the Sunday law, however, is likely to extend throughout the State. The Madison Germans have joined hands with the Milwaukee Germans in what is called the "American Constitutional Union," whose purpose is to oppose the Sunday law. If the Germans do this through their votes, and observe the law until it is repealed, they will merely exercise their rights, and will secure greater sympathy among the people than if they pursue the opposite course.

We have already noticed the fact that the Private Secretary of the King of Siam has written a letter severely commenting upon the recent work published by Mrs. Leonowens, on Harem Life at the Court of Siam. Mrs. Leonowens in turn has replied to the Secretary, and in her communication, printed in the Boston *Advertiser*, expresses no surprise at the contents of the Secretary's letter, and states that before she left Siam she was threatened with the hostility of the chief officers of the Government, and the withholding of the honorarium left her and her son by the late King, if she published a line concerning Court life in that country. Mrs. Leonowens says, furthermore, that those who doubt the truth of her statements would do well to try a few years of sojourn within the walls of Bangkok, "and then they will not only be forced to admit by actual experience the strict integrity which characterizes my sketches of Siamese life, manners, customs, and practices, but be led to wonder how any woman with head and brain could have preserved her reason under such complicated and terrific aspects and conditions of life."

The Paris *Figaro* is displaying remarkable enterprise just at present in collecting American news. It has astonished the Parisians on two occasions recently. First, it drew a terrible picture of the operations of a band of assassins which infested the State of New Hampshire. All their victims had the same mark, the severing of the carotid artery. Once the police came suddenly upon the band, but the members fled and ran through the town at full speed, passing a photographic gallery in their flight. The photographer at once turned his lens upon them and had all their photographs in a twinkling. The next morning they were recognized as residents of the town, and were all arrested. The second story of the *Figaro* was about an American millionaire who packed his father in a pork barrel in order to send him home as freight, and save the price of passage demanded for a corpse. This sort of stuff has made a great sensation in Paris, and is getting up a lively reputation for the American visitors. Having succeeded so well with the first two yarns, we may look for still more startling narratives from this enterprising sheet.

A Matamoras newspaper reports a recent massacre at the town of Zaragoza, which compares in kind and horror, if not in extent, with the St. Bartholomew Massacre of old. About thirty Protestants were assembled for public worship, when the door of their meeting-house was broken open by an armed mob, who killed one man outright, mortally wounded two others, and beat and routed the rest. The women were maltreated and violated. The worst feature of the case is, that the Government of Puebla has taken no measures for apprehending or punishing the assassins, and the statement is made that the Protestants have been refused protection at the hands of the police.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention (Republican), which assembled May 13 and adjourned Aug. 8, for a recess to Dec. 2, has completed no part of its work, but has used up $62,781 of an appropriation of $65,000 intended to cover all its expenses.

—The Minneapolis *Tribune*, one of the organs of the Fort Snelling ring, says:

> The contract was executed before the Republican party came into power, and, *as the Constitution forbids the impairment of the obligation of contracts, the party felt compelled to ratify the contract and deliver the land* to Mr. Steele as had been agreed. This seems to us the correct thing, unless the Government chose to raise the banner of repudiation.

The Hartford *Courant* (Joseph R. Hawley) considers the subject in a more serious light, and says:

> It is evident that the action of Secretary Belknap in settling the long disputed claims for the Fort Snelling Reservation has made himself liable to severe criticism, which he is receiving alike from friend and foe. . . . The revelations of last winter make us mindful that the most trusted and honored men may betray their trusts; but it is not right, because of the failures and misdeeds of the *few*, to give up all faith in human virtue. The future may show that Gen. Belknap has been deceived and has therefore acted mistakenly.

—The Des Moines *Leader* says of the canvass to be inaugurated this week, in Iowa, by a State Convention:

> The county and local Conventions held throughout the State, thus far, in every instance, have passed resolutions making the abandonment of present parties a necessity for the accomplishment of reform. This will be the sentiment of the Convention which will assemble as an Anti-Monopoly Convention. Whether or not the representation will be of such a character as to give impulse to the formation of a new party remains to be seen. The delegates chosen in the various counties are made up principally of farmers and entirely of men who have had little to do in politics. The disaffection which exists throughout the State is such that if harmonized into an active, vigilant organization, it must move to victory.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* says the Democratic party is "not dead but stopped living." It adds:

> Who will fight to get back to the people what belongs to them? Not the Democratic party, as such, but Democrats and Republicans who are opposed to despotism, and who are in earnest in their love of free government, and in their right to possess it.

—The Iowa Democrats have pretty nearly unanimously concluded that their party sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, and therefore will not put a ticket in the field this year.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The disappearance of the Democratic party would break in rudely upon the elegant leisure of the Republicans. As an adversary the Democratic party is an "amoozin little cuss."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Office-holders and professional politicians cannot startle the people any longer by calling up the ghost of the Democracy. That trick is played out. The people are thinking for themselves, and they know that this cry against Democrats is only raised to keep up the prejudices of old. The Grant party is losing the best of its followers, and no power on earth can prevent the defection.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—Partisans in both ranks cannot be brought to see that old party politics have no longer any force on the popular mind. The error of the recent political demonstrations in Ohio seems to be this ignoring of the new state of mind into which great bodies of both parties have fallen.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—Thoughtful men of all political parties are hoping for the formation of a party whose noble mission and aim shall be to restrict government to its free function—to interfere as little as is consistent with the good of the whole with the freedom of the individual citizen.—*New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.*

—Everywhere the politician assumes to be the people, and by admitting the assumption the people are led to believe that they are responsible for the rascality of the politicians. In a sense they are, but it is because they submit to the politician at first and complain of him afterward. Just now, the vital point of assault is the political machine that ought to be broken up.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Can Massachusetts go back on its record and throw aside its well earned reputation as the exponent of what is honest in politics, for what it can expect of Gen. Butler and the crew of political hangers-on that will come into power with him?—*Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.*

—The City of Philadelphia is beginning to realize the consequence of dynastic [illegible] tion in every department of its affairs. The men and women of the "Ring" help themselves out of the City Treasury, and escape [illegible] In the Recorder of Deed's office, [illegible] been discovered that shake the security of title to real estate. Yet when a large number of the most respectable conveyancers of the city declared over their own signatures that the business of the Recorder of Deed's office was [illegible] conducted, every Radical journal joined in the cry that it was "opposition calumny."—*Philadelphia Age.*

—The Republican press are very [illegible] to ignore the subject of corruption existing in the party. As a general thing they are disposed to treat the matter with "levity," to ridicule the opinions of good men, and [illegible] no mind all manner of excuses for the shortcomings of the public servants. [illegible] evidence of not only a "deep thinking" [illegible] preparations for active operations that [illegible]

ter severely commenting upon the re-
k published by Mrs. Leonowens, on
Life at the Court of Siam. Mrs. Leon-
turn has replied to the Secretary, and in
unication, printed in the Boston *Ad-*
expresses no surprise at the con-
of the Secretary's letter, and
that before she left Siam
threatened with the hostility of the
bers of the Government, and the with-
of the honorarium left her and her son
ate King, if she published a line con-
Court life in that country. Mrs. Leon-
ays, furthermore, that those who doubt
th of her statements would do well to
ew years of sojourn within the walls of
, "and then they will not only be
to admit by actual experience the strict
which characterizes my sketches of
life, manners, customs, and practices,
led to wonder how any woman with head
in could have preserved her reason under
mplicated and terrific aspects and con-
of life."

Paris *Figaro* is displaying remarkable en-
just at present in collecting American
It has astonished the Parisians on two
ns recently. First, it drew a terrible pic-
the operations of a band of assassins
infested the State of New Hampshire.
ir victims had the same mark, the sever-
the carotid artery. Once the police came
ly upon the band, but the members fled
through the town at full speed, pass-
photographic gallery in their flight. The
grapher at once turned his lens
them and had all their photographs in a
ing. The next morning they were recog-
as residents of the town, and were all ar-
The second story of the *Figaro* was
an American millionaire who packed his
in a pork barrel in order to send him
as freight, and save the price of passage
ded for a corpse. This sort of stuff has
a great sensation in Paris, and is getting
ively reputation for the American visitors.
g succeeded so well with the first two
, we may look for still more startling nar-
from this enterprising sheet.

Matamoras newspaperreports a recent mas-
t the town of Zaragoza, which compares in
and horror, if not in extent, with the St. Bar-
omew Massacre of old. About thirty Protest-
were assembled for public worship, when the
of their meeting-house was broken open by
rmed mob, who killed one man outright,
ally wounded two others, and beat and
ed the rest. The women were maltreated
violated. The worst feature of the case is,
the Government of Puebla has taken no
ures for apprehending or punishing the
ins, and the statement is made that the
stants have been refused protection at the
s of the police.

NOTES AND OPINION.

e Ohio Constitutional Convention (Repub-
), which assembled May 13 and adjourned
8, for a recess to Dec. 2, has completed no
of its work, but has used up $62,781 of an
priation of $65,000 intended to cover all its
nses.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, one of the organs
he Fort Snelling ring, says:

s contract was executed before the Republican
ress into power, and, of course, before the
partment of the obligation of contracts, that
y felt compelled to ratify the contract and deliv-
ney to Mr. Stacie as had been agreed. This stops
of the contract thing, and puts the Government cheap
s the banner of repudiation.

e Hartford *Courant* (Joseph R. Hawley)
iders the subject in a more serious light,
ays:

s evident that the action of Secretary Bolkney in
g the long disputed claims for the Fort Snel-
Reservation has made himself liable to severe
sm, which he is receiving alike from friend and
my. The last sessions of the winter make it
ful that the most trusted and honored man may
y their trusts; but it is not right, because of the
rs and misdeeds of the few, to give up all faith
mankind. Kate Field's future may show that Gen.
up has been deceived, and has acted in good
kenly.

The Des Moines *Leader* says of the canvass
e inaugurated this week in Iowa, by a
Convention:

county and local Conventions held throughout
ate, thus far, in every instance, have passed res-
ons making the abandonment of present parties
ssary for the accomplishment of reform. The
e for the nomination for Governor, which will
ide as an Anti-Monopoly Convention. Whether
the representation will be of such a character as
o impulse to the formation of a new party re-
ins to be seen. The disposition to do this on the parts
ics are made up principally of farmers and op-
of men who have had little to do in politics. The
ention which exists throughout the State is such
harmonious action, vigilant organization
t must move to victory.

The Dubuque *Telegraph* says the Demo-
party is "not dead but stopped living."
s:

will fight to get back to the people what be-
to them? Not the Democratic party, as such.
mocrats and Republicans who are opposed to
s, and who are in earnest in their belief of
ernment, and in their right to possess it,
e Iowa Democracy will be greatly
monously concluded that their party sleeps
eep that knows no waking, and therefore
ot put a ticket in the field this year.—*St.*
Republican.

e disappearance of the Democratic party
break in ruddy upon the elegant leisure
Republicans. As an adversary the Demo-
is simply an "amoozin little cuss."—*Chi-*
Commercial.

ice-holders and professional politicians
interests people any longer by calling
ghost of the Democracy. That trick is
out. The people are thinking for them-
and they know that this cry against Dem-
is only raised to keep up the prejudices
The Grant party is losing the best of its
rs, and no power on earth can prevent the
on.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

itizens in both ranks cannot be brought
hat old party politics have no longer any
e the proper line of mind. The error of the
political demonstrations in Ohio seems to
ignoring of the new state of mind into
rest bodies of both parties have fallen.—
polis Sentinel.

ughtful men of all political parties are
for the formation of a party whose no-
ion and aim shall be to restrict govern-
its free function—to interfere as little
with the free play of the whole, with
dom of the individual citizen.—*New Bed-*
ford (Mass.) Mercury.

—We ask again, for the third or fourth time,
y where the politician assumes to be the
and by admitting the assumption
ople are led to believe that they
onsible for the rascality of the politi-
in a sense they are, but at the same
mit to the politician at first and then
with him afterward. Just now the vital
of the whole political machinery, and
ht to be broken up.—*New York Sun.*

Massachusetts go back on its record,
w aside its well earned reputation as the
of what is honest in politics, do what
pect of Gen. Butler and the crew of po-
gers on that will come into power with
Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

City of Philadelphia is fortunate in
e consequence of dynastic administra-
very department of its affairs. The con-
en of the "Ring" help themselves out
ty Treasury, and escape prison; the
corder of Deed's office, produces have
covered that shakes the security of titles
tate. Yet when a large number of the city de-
ossible conveyancers of the city de-
ar their own signatures that the num-
e Recorder of Deeds's office was mis-
; every political journal joined in the
it was "opposition calumny."—*Phila-*

Republican press are very anxious to
e subject of corruption existing in their
's a general thing they are prepared to
matter with "levity," to pass the affair
of good cheer, and toast it over the sherry
mmittee of investigation for the State is
of the public servants. . . . but pre-
of not only a "deep thinking" but pre-
for active operations that will come a

"weeping and wailing" among the political
hicksters.—*McGregor (Iowa) Times.*

Representative Wilson once remarked in a
ech concerning the frauds and corrup-
ons of Napoleon Iowa officials: "The people
are so used to those things they do not mind
them." A more comprehensive commentary on the
influence of radical reign. Our State Treasury,
school lands, school funds, and swamp lands
have all been prostituted to base purposes, and
made to subserve partisan schemes, frauds, and
dishonest traffic in the property of the people,
and the State Institutions. Men are still in
official power whose transactions would entitle
them to an indefinite term within the walls of a
Penitentiary.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—Could anything be more humiliating than
the vindication of a Governor privy to the
robberies committed against the State by its
Treasurer, a robbery that lost to the people of
Iowa $36,000, a robbery that no vigilance on the
part of the people could avert, as a connivance
is plainly visible between the robber and he
whose duty it was to see the State protected.
We have had resolutions till the whole vocabu-
lary is exhausted. Yet we find those protestants
of purity not only renominating the thief's
friend, but justifying him in his soulless ini-
quity.—*Cherokee (Iowa) Times.*

The people are now thoroughly aroused, and
are taking charge of their own affairs in a man-
ner that makes scheming politicians and moneyed
monopolists tremble.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—It is evident that the farmers of the North-
west are thoroughly aroused and girding on their
armor for battle. The tone of our exchanges on
this subject indicates clearly that the old party ties
must be severed, and that the rampant corrup-
tionists of the day must be abolished.—*Wilmington*
(Ill.) Advocate.

—The fact is, Republican farmers understand
each other exactly; they have pitched both old
parties overboard, and go for their own anti-mo-
nopoly party. The Republicans reject theirs be-
cause they don't believe it wants better things,
and the Democrats leave their organization be-
cause it is too near dead to stand the storm.—*Pe-*
oria (Ill.) Democrat.

—The reform movement begun by the organi-
zation of Granges in the agricultural regions of
the West, has already developed into a more
formidable power than many of its best friends
had reason to anticipate. Not the least im-
portant agency in its successful upbuilding has
been the element of harmony—an element which
the politicians said would be wholly wanting.
. . . The meeting of workingmen in this
city last evening, shows that the agitation has
already commenced, and encourages the hope
that a general union of all citizens opposed to
robbery, extortion, and fraud will be effected.—
Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

—The little speck in the sky has become a
cloud overshadowing the whole horizon. The
Granges, at first scarcely noticed by railway cor-
porations, have spread themselves over entire
States, and the Order is to-day the rising politi-
cal power of the land.—*Denver (Col.) News.*

—Grand Master Parsons is at home again after
a busy trip through the State. He reports the
order of Patrons of Husbandry as making rapid
strides in Minnesota as well as in other States.
The farmers are eager to join, and in some in-
stances have stopped in the very midst of har-
vest to organize a grange. Since the 1st of July
up to the 6th of August, Mr. Parsons has organ-
ized twenty-two granges in this State, and appli-
cations are constantly coming in.—*Winona*
(Minn.) Republican.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Politi-
cal organizations necessarily deal with many
questions—the farmers are, in this matter, con-
cerned with only one." Admitting, for the nonce,
the truth of this proposition, what of it? This
one question is of the most vital importance.—
Illinois State Register.

—A majority of the few persons who had at-
tended the Labor-Reform Convention, at Low-
ell, on Aug. 6, were disbelievers in Butler's
adherents, and were only restrained from thrust-
ing him on the delegates by the threats of the
Lawrence men to bolt if this was done. But at
the evening meeting, which was open to the
public, and no doubt "packed," no such re-
straint was present, and it was the easiest thing
in the world to pass a resolution in Butler's
favor.—*Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.*

Logically there could be nothing more ab-
surd than that an assembly of men of the pre-
tensions of the Massachusetts Labor-Reformers
should refuse to say what they think of the
back-pay and salary-grab. A resolution to con-
demn it was, however, thrown under the table
only because the Convention was for Butler, and
Butler was the chief manager of the "grab."—
Boston Advertiser.

—If there had been no Democrats in either
House of Congress, the salary-grab measure
would have been defeated.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—The President permitted a gang of plunder-
ers, headed by Ben Butler, to rob the United
States Treasury, right under his official nose,
"for the reason" that it would have cost more
to arrest the thieves than their stealings would
amount to! That is pretty fine sophistry.—
Elgin (Ill.) Advocate.

—We have yet to see in the Cincinnati *Times*
any denunciation of Grant's sordid meanness
and indecency in approving the swindle. The
Republican party cannot dodge the responsibili-
ty of this "grab," because some Democrats
helped themselves to the back pay after Grant
had sealed the swindle a law.—*Cleveland Plain-*
dealer.

—If the Republican papers are sincere in de-
nouncing Congressmen for their rascality, why
do they not denounce the President also for the
same rascality? To be sure, his defense has
been urged on the ground that he signed the
bill because it included the appropriation for
Government expenses. If this is true, why does
not the President turn his extra pay back into
the Treasury?—*Quincy (Ill.) Post.*

—About once a month President Grant goes
to Washington to attend to his public functions.
For this one day's work he gets his monthly pay
of $4,167. Let workingmen cipher on that a
little.—*New York Sun.*

—All of our honest and patriotic Congress-
men are drawing their salaries with remarkable
regularity every month. They do this because
it is evident that public opinion intends to com-
pel a repeal of the bill giving them an increase
of pay, and they don't want to have any laying
back when that occurs. Of course, none of
them will have to refund. Increase of pay can
be dated back, but reduction not, and so all that
is drawn by our noble law-makers will remain
securely in their pockets, repeal or no repeal.—
Lincoln (Neb.) Statesman.

—In the trifling matter of thirty bushels of spring wheat
a day all Nebraska can afford to pay her Con-
gressman! The Patrons of Husbandry should
take up a collection for the benefit of Croumse;
he is not half paid in proportion to his brains.
Six hundred and twenty-five dollars a month for
his services to the people since the 4th of March
was a swindle upon the Judge. We call for
subscription in his behalf.—*Omaha Herald.*

The people of Monona County, Iowa, the
other day, at a mass convention, resolved that it
would be for the best interests of their district
if their Representative (Jackson Orr), a "back
salary-grabber," would resign, in order that the
position he has disgraced may be filled at the
next election.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—The St. Paul *Press* has announced that Sen-
ator Ramsey had returned his back-pay, and the
Minneapolis *Tribune* has made the same an-
nouncement in behalf of Senator Windom.
These statements do not appear to be justified
by the facts.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

We notice by a table in a late issue of the
New York *Tribune* that Brother B. N. Stevens,
late member of Congress from the old Fifth Dis-
trict, was remarkably impartial in his action re-
garding back-pay. He voted for it three times,
dodged twice, and—drew the money. This is
the man who was elected because he was a high-
toned gentleman and opposed to corruption.—
Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

—We ask again, for the third or fourth time,
if Mr. Burchard was so impressed with the enor-
mity of the bill as to use all his influence in op-
position to its passage, why does he not, like an
honest man, and in conformity with his convic-
tions, return to the Treasury his share of the
booty? In our opinion, the position taken by
Mr. Burchard is far more reprehensible than
that of Benjamin Butler. "Our member" accepts his
share of the theft, and quietly remains in the
shade to see if his friends are likely to enjoy the
fruits of their labors without molestation; if so,
he stows away his swag, and looks upon him-
self as an honest man, for the reason that he
had made up his mind to "peach" had there
been any likelihood of being discovered. Vul-
garly speaking, this is exceedingly thin, and dis-
creditable in the extreme. Let "our member"
face the music like a man, and not set the part
of the Janus-faced Colfax.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bul-*
letin.

Checkers in Danbury.

An aged couple on Wooster street, says the
Danbury *News*, are very fond of checkers, and
play quite frequently. When he beats at the
game she loses her temper, and declares she will
not play again. It vexes him to have her act so,
but he controls the irritation, and talks to her
about it. He tells her how wrong it is for
people at their age of life to be disturbed by
such trifles, and shows her so clearly the folly of
such a course that she becomes ashamed of her
weakness, and returns to the game, and plays
as well that she beats him. Then he throws
the checkers in one direction and kicks the
board in another, and says he will never play
with anybody who cheats so alfiredly, and stalks
loodily to bed, and leaves her to pick up the

TREE-GROWING.

When and How to Plant Evergreens.

The European Larch, White Pine, and Norway Spruce.

Destruction of the American Forests---Timber and Railroads.

Our Fences---What They Cost---Effect of Forests on Rainfall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 28, 1873.

The letter published in your paper of July 5, on "Forest-Tree Growing," has been extensive-
ly copied by the journals of the Northwest, and
led to many inquiries from intended planters. I
have received a great many letters which it was
impossible to answer, and among those of a con-
gratulatory character is one from Mr. Allan him-
self, the great tree-grower and best authority on
forest-culture in the West. Since writing my
other letter, I have seen Mr. Allan, at Omaha,
and had a long and most interesting conversa-
tion with him. He gave me many new ideas
about a new subject,—"forest-planting," and
some of these, especially relating to evergreens,
are worth writing up.

Speaking of the

EUROPEAN LARCH,

Mr. Allan said: "I know much has been said,
both by practical horticulturists and the journals,
against this tree; but I have unshaken faith in
its value as a timber-tree, and I predict for it
great future popularity. Mr. Schofield, of Illi-
nois, a great practical planter, has given it a
thorough trial in large tracts, and is unqualified
in his praise of it. It combines durability and
adaptability, grows upright, and 1 acre of it
will produce as much timber as 7 acres of oak or
walnut. A pound of seed will raise 20,000 plants,
which should be transported as early as possible
in the spring, care being taken to have the new
ground thoroughly in order. They should be
raised in the nursery, transplanted when 1 year
old, and set out in rows, the shoots
being about 6 inches apart. When 2 years
old they will have gained strong fibrous
roots, and should then be transplanted
again to the forest where they are to remain.
The plants should be raised as near as possible
to the forest where they are to be planted, as
one of the great causes of failure of forest-trees
is the bad condition in which plants are received
when brought from a long distance. I consider
Mr. Schofield's plan of planting pines 12 feet
apart, and filling up the rest of the ground with
larch, an excellent idea. At 15 or 20 years of
age a crop of larch can be removed, leaving a
fine pine-forest on the land. An acre of larch 20
years old is worth $150. An acre of pine-timber
25 years old will be worth $7,500. I saw a pine-
tree grown in Otoe County, Neb., which was 18
years old and a foot in diameter. A row of pines
in Douglas County grew last year 30 inches. To
succeed well with larch, sow the seed early in
the spring, and always transplant before the
buds begin to open."

EVERGREENS.

Speaking of evergreens, Mr. Allan said: "The
great point is to have a carefully-prepared *seed-*
bed. If planted on common prairie-soil, it should
be well mixed with sand, and thoroughly pulver-
ized. Whether sown in rows or broadcast, the
seed should be lightly covered, and a screen of
lath or broad strips placed round the beds,
which, for convenience, should be about four
feet wide, and the weeds well kept out. If the
season is very dry, shade the beds a little, and
shower them occasionally. In the fall, cover
them with leaves or straw; and, in the spring,
select and set out in the nursery the largest
plants. People are often discouraged at the
slow growth of evergreens. They grow very
slowly for two or three years, but then advance
rapidly in size and beauty. New-beginners will
save much time by getting from practical growers
plants two or three years old.

"THE WHITE PINE,

or Pinus Strobus, as it is called, is, I think, our
noblest evergreen. Twenty dollars ought to
purchase enough young pines, eighteen to
twenty feet high, to plant an acre. They should
be set out eight feet apart, in rows, with rows
one larch, or any other tall-growing tree, between
the rows of pine. Low, branching trees would
interfere with the young pines, and break off
their terminal buds during high winds. Decidu-
ous trees will draw up the pines straight, and,
as usual, when thickly planted, at ten years of
age, they will lose their lower limbs and have a
smooth trunk. Cut away the other trees as
necessity requires, until nothing but
the pines remain on the ground.
At twenty years of age, many of
the pines originally planted 8 feet apart will
have to be cut away to make room for the others.
I know a pine planted 15 years ago which is now
30 feet high and a foot in diameter. Had it
been in a grove it would perhaps have been 10
or 20 feet higher. When grown by themselves,
the pine trees spread out and large branches
make a fine shade; but it spoils them for tim-
ber and fuel, the trunk in such cases fixing the
value of the tree. Mr. Schofield says a white-
pine forest, artificially grown, will, in 50 years,
be 100 feet high, and the trees average 2 feet in
diameter. About 300 pine trees can be grown
on an acre of land.

"SOFT MAPLES

is one of the most beautiful of ornamental trees,
and, for screens or belts, only equaled by the
red cedar. Fruit-growers on the Plains should
always plant it as a protection to their orchards.
It is just the tree for a windy country, is hardy,
can be planted at light expense, and has a rapid
growth. The limbs are elastic, and will not
easily break with ice or snow. For screens it
ought to be planted in rows 8 feet apart. Slips
of Lombardy poplar can be grown to advantage
among the Norways. The Douglas spruce,
known at Puget Sound as yellow fir, and which
shoots up to the height of 200 feet, needs to
be set in a sheltered, shady slope, could easily be
procured, and the experiment of transplanting
them has already been tried and proved a suc-
cess."

HOW TO COMMENCE PLANTING.

The farmer should break a strip 4 rods wide
on the north and west sides of his quarter-sec-
tion, and plant it with willow or cottonwood
cuttings. The strip will contain about 15 acres,
and it will take 40,000 cuttings to plant it. Plow
the land deep, harrow it well, and mark it out
as if for planting corn. Then take a spade, and,
at each intersection of the marking furrows, in-
sert it the full length of the blade, without re-
moving the earth. Next insert the cutting, and
press the earth firmly about it with the foot.
Two men, in this way, will plant cuttings almost
as fast as they could plant corn. The cuttings
should be about 10 to 12 inches long, and 2 to 3
inches left out of the ground. They should be
well worked, like corn, and the weeds
kept down for 2 years, after which
they will need no further attention un-
til the thinning process becomes necessary. A
farmer can take fifteen acres of wheat and fif-
teen acres of timber, work them side by side,
and at the end of ten years he will find his tim-
ber worth 500 per cent more than all the wheat
he has received off of his land. If he can plant
walnut and ash, and wait twenty years, he will
find an acre of his timber worth what fifty crops
of wheat would be on the same land.

WHEN TO PLANT EVERGREENS.

The age of an evergreen, and the time of the
year when it should be removed, are matters of
much discussion among tree-growers. Mr. Allan
says: "My own opinion is, they ought to be
transplanted in the Spring, just when the buds
begin to swell." This opinion seems to be well
sustained, for the spongioles have then
commenced vigorous action, and the resinous
sap is thinned. What trees most need in trans-
planting is care in handling. The earth, too,
should be well pulverized, and pressed closely
about the fibrous roots. A great many people,
in their desire to be kind to their trees, and
make them grow, *drown them out*. The earth
must have a certain warmth and dryness to
make a tree grow, and, if kept cold and damp
by water all the time, it cannot acquire the
proper temperature.

"Cloudy days, when the tops and roots are
not exposed to the hot sun or drying winds,"
says Mr. Allan, "is the best time for trans-
planting evergreens." Sufficient water to
moisten and settle the earth should be poured
in at the time of planting, especially if the tree
be large, and mulching for some distance around
the stem will retain moisture and keep down
weeds.

DEMAND FOR FORESTS.

The present and ever-increasing want of tim-
ber demands a general awakening on the subject
of tree-growing. New York has lost her maple-
walnut, and hickory forests. The great Wiscon,
sin forests are in process of rapid destruction.
No less than 1,030,000,000 feet were cut in 1871.
Tens of thousands of logs are annually rafted
down the Mississippi to towns in Iowa, where
they are cut into lumber. Young & Co. have a
mill at Clinton, Ia., that runs 200 saws, and
three-fourths of all the lumber they cut goes to
Kansas and Nebraska. In a single year 185,000,-
000 feet of Wisconsin logs were cut in Iowa.
Ten or at most twenty years from now, not
only the Wisconsin, but Michigan and Minne-
sota, forests will be swept away. Fifty thousand
acres of Wisconsin timber are cut annually to
supply the Kansas and Nebraska market alone.
There is now left in the whole United States,
untouched, but one tract of fine timber, consist-
ing of about one-half of Washington Territory
and one-third of Oregon. It is still a vast scope
of land, covered by the magnificent yellow fir,
many of the trees being 600 feet high. The
Northern Pacific Railroad will open up this belt,
and, when it is gone, the last of the great Ameri-
can forests will have disappeared. Already ex-
portations from it to China and Japan have com-
menced, and it cannot last over ten, or at most
twenty, years. It will be for the next half-
decade our ship-building centre; and then where
shall we go for ship-timber?

California has, perhaps, 500,000 acres of fine
forest, one-third of which was cut away in the
last two years; but that State, aware of the fu-
ture necessity, has already commenced the culti-
vation of the Australia, a tree that grows rapidly
and to an immense size.

RAILROAD-TIES.

The vast number of our railroads already
built, and the tens of thousands of miles yet to
be built, make the question of ties one of vital
importance. The railroads of the United States
now use *one hundred and fifty millions* of ties
annually, and these have to be replaced by new
ones *every seven years*. Ties, as every one
knows, are made from young timber, the trees
being only 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and sel-
dom cutting more than two ties off one tree. To
supply the demand for this kind of timber will,
in the future, require millions of acres of forest,
and it will afford a valuable market to our young
tree-growers. A tie is now worth from 50 to 60
cents, and a tree planted in 1873 ought to cut
two ties in 1883. Allowing 300 trees to the acre,
which is a small estimate, an acre of trees plant-
ed now will be worth at least $300 for railroad
purposes in 10 years. Then the tops, after the
ties are cut off, will sell for wood, and ought to
bring as much more, or $600 per acre for trees
10 years old. What farmer can make the half of
that amount from his land in 10 years by raising
crops?

THE WASTE OF TIMBER.

Incredible as it may seem, it is true that for-
est-lands are still cleared for the purpose of
being brought under cultivation. From 1860 to
1870, not less than *twelve million* acres of forest
were cut, the timber logged or *burned on the*
ground, and the land farmed. The annual de-
crease of forest by logging and burning is still
some 2,000,000 acres per year.

The demand for lumber in the United States
increases at the rate of 25 per cent per annum,
and, while the increase of forest as yet is less at
1,000 acres, the decrease from all causes is
over 8,000,000. As an example: in 1871 there
was received at Chicago 2,500,000,000 feet of
lumber, and 10,000 acres were stripped of timber
to supply that great city with fuel.

FENCE-RAILS AND POSTS.

I have already shown the important part rail-
roads will shortly play in the matter of timber;
but, leaving them out of the question, the fences
of the United States will furnish a future con-
sumption of lumber almost beyond human be-
lief. This drain is already felt in every State of
the East, and every year our farmers are becom-
ing more saving of their timber. It is an aston-
ishing fact, but true, that the fences have cost
more than the lands, and are the most
valuable class of property in the whole country,
except railroads and real estate in cities. Our
fences are now valued at *one thousand eight*
hundred millions, and it costs *ninety-eight mil-*
lions of dollars to keep them in repairs. Illinois
has $2,000,000 invested in fences, 80 per cent of
which are boards, post and rail, and 40 per cent
wire and hedges. These fences cost $175,000
annually for repair.

It is remarkable that the fences in Nebraska
have cost less, and that there are less of them,
in proportion to the civilization, than any other
State in the Union. The excellent herd-law in
force there has lessened the necessity for fences,
and Nebraska has only 400 rods to every 100
acres of farming land. Farmers should hedge
and try it if they cannot utilize one-half of
their fences, and get the $1,000,000 of capital in
each State invested in fences into
active use. Division fences between farm-
ers ought always to be made of hedges
and, by uniting and each one doing
his share, their whole farms could soon be
inclosed by beautiful green hedge-rows, which
would add much to the beauty of their home-
steads.

TREES AND RAINFALL.

The effect of trees on the rainfall of a country
is no longer a question. A peach-tree gives off
18 pounds, or about 2 gallons, of moisture
every 19 hours. The evaporation from the
earth through trees is immense; the roots often
draw from springs themselves, and throw off
through their branches great volumes of humid
air. Especially is this true in Nebraska, where,
at the depth of 20 feet, white sand is found,
and this sand is so full of water that, in many
places, subterraneous streams have been form-
ed, which have been frequently found when
boring shafts or wells.

The great currents of air which leave the
Pacific Coast humid and warm empty in snows
on the Rocky Mountains, and, leaving the moun-
tains dry, they sweep over the vast plains, find-
ing no moisture to take up until they pass over
the Missouri and Mississippi, when, having be-
come again charged, they empty in Illinois and
Wisconsin. In Wyoming Territory, the dearth is
almost complete; but, in Nebraska, the heavily-
timbered heads of her streams give some hu-
midity, and the clouds empty in frequent showers
along the Loups, Niobrara, Platte, Elkhorn,
and Missouri. Those who have watched the
effect of forests on rainfalls say that, by com-
mencing at the edge of the dry belt, the forests,
and consequent rainfalls, may gradually be ex-
tended across the whole of the dry belt. So we
might commence, say, 200 miles west of Omaha,
and, by gradually planting trees westward, in-
crease the humidity of the atmosphere, until
the required moisture for rain is reached all
over the Plains.

In Germany, the Elbe lost 18 per cent of its
flow in consequence of cutting away the trees
along its banks, exposing the waters to the hot
sun and consequent increased evaporation. The
Island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, which,
twenty years ago, was a garden of fertility, is
now a desert,—the result of cutting away the
forests. The theory is this: The dry currents
of air are retarded by forests, and elevated until
a point of condensation is reached. Radiation
is also prevented, the air cooled, and the clouds
passing over forests are rendered more easily
condensed. Electricity is also a great agent, the
trees being negatively charged, and drawing with
a great power the positively-charged clouds.

I advance these theories with no hesitating
doubts, for they are no longer experiments, but
facts—demonstrated by positive experience and
knowledge of the laws that govern the atmos-
phere. Our learned Senator Pitchcock, of Ne-
braska, agrees with me in these views; and it
was a conviction that they were correct which
led him to frame and have passed this great
timber-bill, allowing 160 acres of the public
lands to every person who would plant 40 acres
of trees, and keep them in good order for 10
years. The State law of Nebraska also exempts
all lands from State taxes for 5 years when the
farmer or owner will plant a few acres of timber
on them.

It has been shown that tree-planting, as has
long been supposed, is neither difficult nor ex-
pensive; that the returns, if not immediate, are
sure, and the profits very great. From all that
has been said, I think every one ought to be con-
vinced that the time has come for usto plant
forests; but, whether the people are willing to
plant them or not, they should be

MADE TO DO IT.

All overseers of roads should be made at once to
plant trees along the highways at the public ex-
pense. Railways also should be compelled by
law, not only to fence, but plant trees along the
whole of their lines, on either side of the track,
and those *candal fathers* who have *robbed* their
children of the best part of their heritage—the
forests of the country—ought to be compelled
by law to restore it as far as possible, by plant-
ing new forests to be used for the wants and con-
veniences of men, if not in their day, after they
are dead and gone to clay. AARON ABOUT.

PUBLIC ANNOYANCE FROM STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Why is it that bridges and streets must
always be repaired in the daytime, during busi-
ness hours, when people need them most?
Take Madison street bridge, for instance, which
has been swung for three or four days, merely
because a few boards needed renewing,—a job
which could just as well have been done at
night, by special workmen, without any serious
interruption to travel. If men can be found to
work every hour of the twenty-four in the tun-
nel, to say nothing of private establishments,
surely a few carpenters can be obtained who,
for extra pay, will repair bridges at night. And
what is $5 or $10 extra pay compared with seve-
ral days' public annoyance? Most of this Nicol-
son pavement could be laid and repaired at
night, if the authorities required it of contract-
ors and street-railroads. But officers and con-
tractors value their own ease and comfort above
the convenience and accommodation of the
public.

B.

SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees---The Stock Yard Tracks to be Removed from Fortieth Street---List of Overdrawn Assessments---The Evanston Free Library---Nine Hundred and Twelve Volumes on the Shelves---Miscellaneous Items from Evanston.

HYDE PARK.

At the regular meeting of the Hyde Park
Trustees on Saturday afternoon, bills were pre-
sented and referred amounting to $13,262.87, and
bills were ordered to be paid amounting to
$1,342.61.

UNION STOCK-YARD & TRANSIT RAILROAD.

The Transit Company lately commenced laying
down a second track from the Illinois Central
Railroad to the stock-yards. The citizens en-
masse protested, and asked the removal of the
track. The matter was referred to the village
attorney, with power to act. Under his direction
Capt. Benford placed a policeman, with orders to
arrest every person employed on the work, and
the work stopped forthwith, and has not been
resumed. The Company sought permission to
lay down the second track over their right of
way, all of which was referred to the Judiciary
Committee. Now comes in the report of that
committee, that said Transit Company has *no*
right of way; that Fortieth street was dedicated
as a public street in June 1856 and 1857; that in
May, 1865, said Company stole the street with-
out permission or consent, and have operated it
illegally ever since. "And that the granting of
a right of way for a second track, or permitting
said Company to use the highway of the village
any longer with the track already laid, would be
injudicious, unwise, and an incalculable injury
to a large portion of the property of our village;
and it was

Resolved, That the village attorney immediately take
steps to procure the removal of the track of the Union
Stock Yards and Transit Company, operated along or
near Fortieth street, and across the village, with full
power to act in the premises, and to command legal
proceedings, if necessary, to carry out the object of
this resolution, and that the Judiciary Committee be
authorized to employ additional counsel, if needed.

STREET EXTENSIONS.

Ordinances were adopted to open and extend
Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calu-
met avenues each 100 feet wide, and South Park
avenue 150 feet wide south to Ninety-fifth
street.

SUBDIVISIONS APPROVED.

Taylor's addition to South Chicago being a
subdivision of part of North fractional ¼ of
fractional Section 8, T. 37 N., R. 15 E., and
Brown's Riverdale Subdivision of south ½ of
southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 24 T. 37
N. R. 14 E., were approved and admitted to rec-
ord.

The first of these is on the Indiana line and
the other at the southwest corner of the village.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS.

It was ordered that the Surveyor make a pro-
file of the proposed sewer on Michigan avenue,
from Fifty-first to Forty-seventh street; that the
Superintendent cause Champlain avenue to be
graded from Bowen to Egan avenue, and that
the Superintendent place culverts or bridges on
State street, south of Forty-third street, where
needed.

The Clerk reported that the profile of the bed
of Fifty-first street could not be found; it was
last seen with the South Park Commissioners.

OVERDRAWN ASSESSMENTS.

The Treasurer reported the following over-
drawn assessment accounts on his books, and at
his request warrants were ordered for the trans-
fer of said balances to the general fund, to be
repaid when new assessments are collected.

Brooks street sewer fund	$ 629.86
Hyde Park avenue improvement	54.01
Hyde Park avenue extension	2.63
Vincennes avenue improvement	979.97
Michigan avenue improvement	1,114.33
Washington avenue or Washington avenue	2,845.31
Langley street condemnation	30.00
Hyde Park avenue drain	735.06
Forty-seventh street improvement	4,062.12
Fifty-seventh street improvement	479.27
Sherwood street improvement	2,264.29
Town line (Seventy-ninth street) drain	1,118.01
Ninety-fifth street improvement	59.50
State street improvement (south)	284.09
State street improvement	10.95
Stony Island avenue improvement	721.75
Seventy-fifth street improvement	819.99
Fifty-seventh street drain	4.06
Ninth village avenue	3,997.89
Hyde Park avenue (Fifty-seventh to Sixty-seventh street)	5,723.08
Fifty-first street sewer	8,404.65
	$34,394.97

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED

from Ira Holmes, Bowens, Honore, and others,
for a brick-sewer on Forty-first street, from
State street to Drexel Boulevard, thence through
Maple street to the lake. From W. K. Everson,
and others, to have Parwell avenue graded and
bridged from Sixtieth to Seventy-fifth street.
From Union Copper Distilling Company, to have
Dalton Bridge provided with hoisting apparatus,
so that the draw can be raised and their stone
boats pass up the Calumet River. From Hyde
Park Company to provide for future repairs to
street lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subject of interest on warrants to J. Mc-
Caffrey on Wabash avenue was deferred till the
street is finished. The Clerk is to amend his
report on appropriations by statements of out-
standing bonds and indebtedness, and the aggre-
gate income of the preceding year. The report
of the Judiciary Committee on the legality of
Trustees' salaries was referred to the Attorney
for his written opinion.

Adjourned to Monday evening next to con-
sider water works.

EVANSTON.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Direc-
tors of the Evanston Free Library, held in the
Library rooms, President J. H. Kedzie in the
chair,

Bills amounting to $112.80 were ordered paid.

On motion, the Library Committee was author-
ized to expend $200 in the purchase of new
books.

The Committee on Rooms was instructed to
furnish the necessary additional shelving.

The Librarian's report showed that the Library
contains at present 912 volumes. Two hundred
and thirty-eight volumes are out in
public use. Seventy family and three
individual cards for books had been issued. The
Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of the State,
has donated quite a large number of Legislature
Reports, &c.

At the last meeting of the Pioneer Company,
the officers elected for the coming year were as
follows: Archibald Winnie, Foreman; Earnest
Idler, First Assistant; S. A. Hardy, Second
Assistant; Charles G. Haskin, Third Assistant;
M. B. Jott, Secretary. The members of the
Company will receive certificates only as they
deserve them.

A number of the most prominent residents
have tendered a complimentary benefit to Mr. G.
H. Iott, the musician, who is about removing to
Boston. It will occur on the evening of Thurs-
day, the 21st, and the performance will be alto-
gether musical.

The Peak Family gave two very interesting en-
tertainments, to good houses, at Lyon's Hall,
Friday and Saturday evenings.

The Eclectic Reading Club will hold its regu-
lar meeting this evening at the residence of H.
B. Hurd.

Dr. Northrup, of the Chicago Baptist Theo-
logical Seminary, preached in the Evanston
Baptist Church yesterday morning.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Epis-
copal Church, in South Evanston, was laid yes-
terday afternoon with very interesting exercises.
Addresses were made by Drs. Fowler, Briggs,
and Dandy. The church is to cost about $10,000.

PERSONAL.

M. Serre, of Paris, France, is at the Pacific.

George Richlan, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Dr. M. Slocum, of San Antonio, Texas, is at
the Pacific.

Capt. John W. Wells, of Portland, Oregon, is
at the Sherman.

P. Leolardi and George Ford, of China, are at
the Sherman.

The Hon. D. G. Lobdell, of Washington, D.
C., is at the Pacific.

Count De Turennes, late French Consul to Ja-
pan, is at the Sherman.

H. G. Saul, Syracuse; W. B. Ludwig, Boston;
H. Goodman, Lockport; G. A. Baker, Syracuse;
S. H. French, Pittsburgh; E. F. Young, Wash-
ington, Ia.; J. C. Childs, Harper's Ferry, were
at the South Side Briggs House yesterday.

The following were among the prominent ar-
riv

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVE., Aug. 9.

The market for exchange has been working closer all the week. Between banks to-day the price was 25@50c premium per $1,000 with most sales at the higher figure. Some refused to sell at that. If this shape of things continues much longer, currency will have to shipped—a thing that is to be regretted, for it will very soon be ordered back to meet the demand for funds to move the crops. Par and 1-10 premium is still the more usual rate to customers, the lower for large depositors.

A steady but as yet not a very large demand is coming from country deposits for currency. Money continues very abundant, and demand light. Nominal rate of discount, 10 per cent, with concession for short first-class business paper of 1@3 per cent by some of the banks.

Street paper is not very abundant, and rates are nominal at 1@2 per cent per month, with concessions. Only well-secured parcels find favor with purchasers.

Messrs. Adam Smith & Son, bankers, report the product of the Swansea Works, for the week ending Aug. 9, as follows:

Shipped 28,930¼ ounces of silver. Value	$43,395
Gold contained in the silver	4,000
	$47,395
Sold 300,000 lbs lead at 6½c	$19,500
Silver and gold	$47,395
Lead	19,500
	$66,895

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 9, 1873:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,750,197.29	$476,989.75
Tuesday	3,926,032.98	347,345.36
Wednesday	3,838,483.00	260,658.86
Thursday	3,826,121.47	361,840.85
Friday	3,452,166.83	317,142.46
Saturday	3,601,656.57	287,626.43
Total	$23,394,658.14	$2,051,603.71
Corresponding week last year	22,807,043.79	2,364,740.57

The banking-house of Lunt, Preston & Kean report local prices as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '64	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65	119	119¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119¼	119¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¼	118¾
10-40s	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114¾	115¼
Gold Coupons	115	115¼
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange	109¼@109¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	132	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		185

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, financial agents, 76 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	156
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	125	...
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	...	123
Manufacturers' National Bank	103	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	119	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	105
Chicago City Railway	...	155
West Division Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	98
Pullman Palace Car	...	114
Elgin Watch Company	105	107½
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	113	115
Chamber of Commerce	94	98
Traders' Insurance Company	...	100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent on call. Exchange, dull at 108¼@108¾ for bankers' sixty days sterling, and 109¼@109¾ for sight.

Gold quiet and steady at 115⅛@115¼. Rates paid for carrying 3, 1½, 2, and 2½. Clearances, $31,248,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $116,000 on account of interest, and in redemption of 5-20 bonds. Customs receipts for the week, $2,537,900. Specie shipment for the week, $723,405, of which $100,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver bars and coin. Total imports this week, $6,985,841, of which $2,814,908 were dry goods, and $4,170,934 were general merchandise.

Governments, dull and steady.

State bonds were quiet.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation quiet, though a firm feeling pervades the dealings, and in the general list an advance in prices took place. The largest transactions were in Pacific Mail, which, after advancing from 41⅛ to 41¼, declined to 40⅞, recovered to 41⅛, and towards the close fell off to 40⅞. Erie advanced from 59½ to 60, and left off at 59⅝. Western Union strong at 92⅛@92¼. Lake Shore advanced on considerable buying, from 94⅛ to 94⅝, closing at 94⅜. Northwestern common rose from 68 to 68⅛, fell to 67⅞, and was offered at 68 at the close. Ohio & Mississippi moved up from 39⅞ to 40⅛. Rock Island sold at 40¼@40⅜, St. Paul common at 52⅛@52⅜, preferred at 73@73⅛, Wabash at 71⅜@72, Union Pacific at 28⅛@28⅜, Atlantic & Pacific preferred at 29½@30@29⅞, and Panama at 113@113⅛. C. C. & I. C. firm at an advance to 32⅛. The remainder of the list was dull without important change.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	119⅛
Coupons, '62	117¾	Coupons, '68	118⅜
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	113⅞
Coupons, '65	119¼	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	43¾
Tennessees, old	82¾	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	81¾	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99¾	St Paul pfd	73
Western Union	92⅝	Wabash	71¾
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	89¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	66¾	Chicago & Alton	109¼
Pacific Mail	40⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	111¾
New York Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	40
Erie	59⅝	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem	131¾	Lake Shore	94⅜
Harlem pfd	131¾	Indiana Central	32
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	108
Pittsburgh	89¾	Union Pacific stocks	28⅜
Northwestern	67⅞	Union Pacific bonds	82⅜
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific b'nds	100¼
Rock Island	110⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	101¾
N. J. Central	105¾	B. H., & Erie	2½
St. Paul	52⅜		

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market partakes somewhat of the general dullness characteristic of the season. August is not a good month for any department of trade. Buyers and sellers seem alike disposed to rest during the ragings of the dog-star, and perhaps it is well they should do so.

Prominent houses, however, report much more activity and really more doing than is usual for the month of August. The average inquiry and business are thought to be much larger than they were a year ago. Perhaps four or five times as many houses are in process of construction than there were last year, and there is a good active demand for them by parties coming here to reside from all the surrounding cities. The inquiry is generally for those costing from $5,000 to $12,000. Some of the leading wealthy men from Iowa and other sections of the Northwest are also seeking lots or elegant homes in the best residence districts of the city. Very considerable and important additions from this class of people will be made to our social and business circles. It is in this way that the enterprise manifested in the laying out of so many parks and the construction of such magnificent boulevards is adding to the intelligence, the social power, and the capital of the city. No other in America can offer so many inducements to the capitalist, the man of leisure, bent on enjoying the most he can for his money; and certainly the man who wishes to plunge into business where all his energies and abilities can have ample scope will find Chicago exactly the place for the exercise of his noblest aspirations. Far-seeing men all over the country have become satisfied of these facts, and are acting upon them by casting in their lot among us.

Not only is there a fair inquiry for houses of the better class, but just outside of the fire limits lots are in demand at from $500 to $1,500 by men of small means, to build houses upon them for themselves and families. This shows prosperity among our mechanics and working classes. Encourage a man to get his own home, and you make him a better and far more reliable citizen.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

We are informed that the records of this county show that the transfers in real estate in Washington Heights and vicinity for the six months ending July 1, 1873, foot up $2,311,013.

George H. Andrews and R. P. Blanchard will commence this month to build on their subdivision of 80 acres adjoining Morgan Park on the north, and will continue until forty to fifty residences are erected, at a cost of not less than $3,000 each. They will also finish as soon as possible residences there for themselves, to cost about $10,000 each.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

South Evanston is a rapidly growing suburb, joining Evanston on the south, being a continuation of the same streets and avenues, parallel with the railroad and the lake. The depots are about a mile apart. It is being so built and improved that one cannot discover the dividing-line of the two Evanstons, unless it is that South Evanston has newer and more modern residences. It has good sewers to the lake, with plank sidewalks, graded streets, and an abundance of thrifty maples, planted this spring. There have been over fifty residences, costing from $3,000 to $10,000, built during the season, and a Methodist church is now building, and will be completed this fall. There is in contemplation a brick depot, and the residents have effected an arrangement with the Northwestern Gas-Light and Coke Company to extend their mains and supply the town with gas. A fine block of stores has just been erected near the depot, and more are to follow. A street-railroad is soon to be commenced, running from South Evanston northward to the Evanston Light-House on the lake shore. South Evanston is largely indebted to Messrs. Warren, Keeney & Co. for many of its improvements. They have established a building line 40 feet back from the street, and are building in conformity to the same. They are constructing half a mile of the Lake Shore drive, in front of their property on the lake, at their own expense, and have also just built two piers, each extending out into the lake 100 feet. They have just purchased the property adjoining theirs, known as White's Addition to Evanston. It is soon to be covered with desirable improvements. Property is quite active, and choice lots are selling at from $30 to $50 per front foot, according to the location.

With the new schools and churches in contemplation, and the energy and enterprise displayed, this bids fair to make one of our most thriving and prosperous suburbs.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PARK RIDGE.

Ground was broken at Park Ridge last Friday for a large and elegant hotel that is to be completed during the season. The Government Signal Service Department will establish an office or a "look-out" at once at this point.

AUCTION SALES.

The only auction sale of the week has been that of Elison & Foster, who sold on last Friday 41 lots in Huff & Reed's Addition fronting on Charles and Maple streets. These lots were 25x140 feet each, and sold for prices ranging from $6.50 to $8.50 per front foot.

The average price per lot was $177. The same parties sold two lots in Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition at $15 per front foot. These sales were largely attended, and are put down as a success. The property sold aggregated $8,587.50.

OTHER SALES.

Enos Slosson has purchased of Abram Gale 80x180 feet on Randolph street, west of and adjoining the old Metropolitan Hotel property; consideration, $80,000. Mr. S. will erect on this, during the season, a four-story and basement marble front for the retail trade, costing about $70,000.

William D. Kerfoot has sold one lot, 20x100 feet, on Dearborn street, near Erie street, with 2-story and basement brick dwelling; consideration, $9,500.

Also 1 lot, 30x80, Franklin street, south of Madison street; consideration, $24,000.

Also 44x160 feet on Michigan avenue, near Fifteenth street, with frame house; consideration, $19,000.

Gustin & Wallace sold three acres located at Auburn Station, on the C. & R. I. R. R.; consideration, $4,500 (for the three).

Also 26 lots at Park Ridge, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; consideration, $6,000.

Also 35 acres situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Park Ridge; consideration, $10,200.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 9: City property—Number of sales, 152; consideration, $866,801. North of city limits—Number of sales, 8; consideration, $23,600. South of city limits—Number of sales, 26; consideration, $311,700. West of city limits—Number of sales, 6; consideration, $26,500.

Total sales, 192.

Total consideration, $1,228,601.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,464	3,207	5,877	3,045
Wheat, bu	31,330	38,050	22,879	35,559
Corn, bu	210,590	236,830	345,780	161,303
Oats, bu	33,530	32,400	42,675	77,051
Rye, bu	2,030	3,400	400	1,100
Barley, bu	...	2,150	2,088	1,600
Grass seed, lbs	71,915	35,850	18,844	14,712
Flax seed, lbs	6,100	127,800	...	...
Broom-corn, lbs	6,970	24,635	42,400	10,600
Cured meats, lbs	90,830	30,700	322,005	70,580
Beef, brls	...	...	130	66
Pork, brls	...	...	920	152
Lard, lbs	5,500	...	76,950	152,412
Tallow, lbs	18,585	18,933	19,000	...
Butter, lbs	72,072	54,162	91,208	19,030
Live hogs, No	8,834	6,701	7,861	6,338
Cattle, No	3,682	1,910	2,351	1,727
Sheep, No	737	881	...	420
Hides, lbs	59,043	39,493	92,289	77,357
Highwines, brls	380	383	117	230
Wool, lbs	52,375	116,807	139,884	57,690
Potatoes, bu	923	3,517	...	30
Lumber, m feet	4,296	5,845	2,492	1,562
Shingles, m	2,705	1,650	1,081	983
Lath, m	80	940	80	180
Salt, brls	2,200	2,600	5,549	3,813

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 4,052 bu wheat; 2,683 bu corn; 3,149 bu oats; 612 bu rye. Withdrawn for do during the week: 22,130 bu wheat; 14,875 bu corn; 21,798 bu oats; 3,199 bu rye; 3,884 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 124 cars wheat; 523 cars corn; 10,000 bu No. 1 do, 7,800 bu No. 2 do, and 12,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 49 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (708 cars), 315,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Aug. 9, 1873.	Aug. 2, 1873.	Aug. 10, 1872.
Flour, brls	29,126	36,091	21,106
Wheat, bu	156,858	274,277	158,166
Corn, bu	1,199,063	1,502,173	1,307,720
Oats, bu	215,950	299,465	104,875
Rye, bu	17,000	5,687	26,418
Barley, bu	2,950	5,705	6,700
Live hogs, No	45,401	57,767	44,391
Cattle, No	15,661	16,050	13,197
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	29,916	32,462	16,657
Wheat, bu	179,413	261,739	378,320
Corn, bu	2,055,962	1,355,755	1,750,804
Oats, bu	433,002	314,760	287,787
Rye, bu	12,320	...	8,450
Barley, bu	6,245	7,854	9,980
Live hogs, No	37,132	43,895	44,068
Cattle, No	11,622	11,025	9,215

The leading produce markets were only moderately active to-day, some of them being quite dull, as is usual on Saturday, and none exhibited any remarkable degree of vitality. The movement of produce exhibits no remarkable feature, other than the continued efforts of a few dealers in corn to reduce our stocks, in spite of big receipts for the season. The weather continues fine, and the crop prospects are improving, especially in wheat.

Dry goods were quoted moderately active, with little or no change in values. The grocery market was rather quiet in most departments, coffees, sugars, and rice being the only articles in which there was much animation. Coffees are still somewhat excited, and have again taken an upward turn. A further advance in New York is reported, and the market here is ⅛c higher in sympathy, all grades sharing in the advance. Rice continues strong, and Carolina is now quoted at 9⅛@9⅝c. The market for refined sugars was steady and firm, but raw grades were unsettled, and lower, declining ⅛@¼c. Syrups, spices, and soaps remain firm. Candles, saleratus, and other articles ruled steady. The butter market was more liberally supplied, and was scarcely as firm as earlier in the week, except for strictly choice qualities which were selling at full former quotations. Cheese continues satisfactorily active, with prices firm and unchanged. In the fish market no new features were noticeable. Stocks are generally light, but the demand is falling off some, and dealers do not anticipate any further difficulty in promptly filling orders. Dried fruits were more quiet, but aside from prunes the feeling seemed very firm all around, while in certain lines the tendency is still in an upward direction. Black-raspberries, pitted cherries, and pared peaches are becoming scarce, and there are no very large stocks of any descriptions. Coal was active and firm as previously quoted: Lehigh at $10.50; Lackawanna at $9.50; Walnut Hill and Erie at $9.00; Minonk at $8.00, and Wilmington at $6.00. There was no change in the condition of the hay market. Hides and leather were quoted quiet and steady. In the leading oils a fair amount of trading was done at about former rates, a decline of 3c in linseed being the only quotable change. In round lots carbon is selling at 16½c, but 17½c is the ruling price with the jobbing trade. Paints, colors, pig iron, tobacco, and wood were quiet and steady.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues moderate, and prices are without variation. A large fleet arrived at the sale-docks, but, as usual, on Saturday, the attendance of buyers was small, and the demand was light, being confined to a few lots for city dealers at former prices. Later in the day the demand for cargo-lumber improved, and about twenty cargoes were disposed of at unchanged prices. The receipts during the day were liberal. The hardware trade was rather quiet, but prices are tolerably steady for the metals, and nails are quotable at $4.50 rates. Iron was unchanged. There were no new features in the market for building materials; brick are meeting with a moderate inquiry, and are not particularly firm, though a good quality of common is held at $6.50@7.00. There was no change to note in cooperage. Wool continues fairly active and steady, while the market is firm for some grades, the offerings being light. Hops and broom-corn were without alteration. Timothy seed was fairly active, and good to prime offerings were steady at $3.75@3.90, and quotable easy at $3.00 seller the month; also sold at $2.90 seller September. Other seeds were inactive. Choice green fruits sold readily at previous prices, but common offerings were slow. Potatoes were in liberal supply and dull. There was rather more inquiry for poultry, and prices were steadier for desirable stock, though the offerings were large. Eggs were unsettled; choice lots were offered at 14@14½c, while a few warranted cases brought 15c.

Highwines were dull and steady at the decline noted yesterday. There was a light demand for wines to be delivered to-day, which sustained the market at the price noted yesterday, at 91½c per gallon, as there was little on hand. But the feeling for future was heavy, and wines to be delivered during the coming week could have been had at 91c. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 91½c.

Lake freights were more active, and steady at the recent decline, at 5c for corn and 5½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston was nominal at 12c. Through rates were unchanged at 23c for corn to New England points via Buffalo, and 25c for do via Ogdensburgh. A total of thirteen charters was reported, which will carry out 41,000 bu wheat, 330,000 bu corn, and 36,000 bu oats.

Provisions were very quiet, but averaged a shade firmer, holders being quite strong in their views, while buyers generally held off. Mess pork was about 5@10c per brl higher, with old quoted firm at $14.62½. Lard was ⅛c per 100 lbs higher, the recent decline having brought out a few orders, which owners were unwilling to fill at the rates named. Meats were quiet and unchanged, but with a strong undertone, born of the reported shipments, which indicate a material reduction of stocks, albeit a considerable proportion of the shipments is of summer-cured product. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.75@15.80; do seller September, $15.85@15.90; do seller October, $15.00; do seller December, $12.75@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@7.87½; do seller September, $7.87½@8.00; summer do, 7⅝@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9¼@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅝c; English meats, 9½@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8⅝c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7½c; grease quotable at 4⅛@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.75; 500 brls do seller September at $15.85; 500 brls do seller October at $15.00; 100 tcs summer lard at 7½c per lb; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 15c, canvased and packed; 15,000 lbs breakfast bacon at 11½c, packed.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Aug. 7, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also, comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk eng Aug. 7, '73	3,674	3,480	768	441,567	1,558,730
Same week, '72	1,192	1,313	225	103,680	789,669
Since Nov. 1, '72	277,299	194,087	74,756	40,532,459	163,411,673
Same time '71-72	99,623	172,275	76,571	32,500,595	105,068,064

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 58 bxs; short rib, 110 bxs; long clear, 261 bxs; long rib, 102 bxs; Cumberlands, 3 bxs; Stretfords, 168 bxs; Staffordshire, 37 bxs; South Staffordshire, 30 bxs; long hams, 238 bxs; Birminghams, — bxs; Irish cut, 25 bxs; bacon, 368 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 38 bxs; clear backs, 100 bxs; bellies, 88 bxs; Leicestershire, 20 bxs; S. R. middles, 16,332 pcs; shoulders, 24,230 pcs; middles, 290 bxs; grease, 126 pkgs; tallow, 212 brls; tongues, 6 brls; beef, 255 brls.

Flour was in much better demand, there being quite an active inquiry for export, in addition to a fair local trade, which pretty effectually cleaned out the stocks of several dealers, leaving but little here that is not already sold for export. The market was a shade firmer in consequence, several dealers asking 12½c per brl advance, but were not generally able to obtain it. The better inquiry for flour is a part of the movement noticed under the head of wheat, to supply deficiencies in Europe. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.25; 500 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 300 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls (Favorite) at $6.37½; 250 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.10; 400 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls low at $5.00; 3,564 brls do on private terms. Total, 5,914 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00 delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was strong, steady, and quiet. The Liverpool telegram indicated a little more of strength on the other side of the herring-pond, and our stocks are small, which facts counteracted the effects due to reported declines in New York, and to increased receipts here. Most of the cash wheat now in store is held off the market, having been bought up for millers' use, and there was still a good demand, both for local milling and for shipment, which took up all the cash offerings, and probably would have absorbed five times as much had it been on the floor. It now seems almost certain that the English crop will be somewhat smaller than the average, and that France will be obliged to buy to eke out her own deficiencies, instead of having a surplus to export, as in several past years. Inasmuch as our own yield is voluminous in quantity, and magnificent in quality, there is a good prospect that the Northwest will realize such good prices on a good quantity of wheat this year, as to partially compensate for the depressions of the past. The present aspect of the situation has attracted a good many orders here for cash lots, and also for investment for next month, and this caused a marked (because disproportionate) advance in the price of the September option to-day; it averaged ½c higher, while this month's deliveries were nearly ½c lower than Friday's average, though the latter were stronger than at the close last evening. Seller the month opened at $1.15½, advanced to $1.16, and receded to $1.15½ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.09¾@1.10, closing at $1.09⅝. Seller first half of September sold at $1.12, and seller the year sparingly at $1.06. Cash No. 2 spring was firm at $1.20 all through the session, for receipts in any house, but with a marked discrimination of 1@1½c for receipts in houses where little or no new wheat has yet been taken in. No. 1 spring closed at about $1.22 for new, and nominal at $1.25@1.26 for old. No. 3 spring was 2@3c higher, closing at $1.07, with a premium of 1c for lots in the Northwestern or Central. Rejected spring closed firm at 91c. Red winter was dull at the same prices as paid for the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring, new, at $1.22½; 800 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.21½; 400 bu do at $1.21; 16,300 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 25,600 bu do at $1.21½; 1,600 bu do at $1.21; 400 bu do at $1.20½; 2,000 bu do at $1.20¼; 12,800 bu do at $1.20; 10,700 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 4,400 bu do at $1.07; 2,800 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu rejected at 91½c; 3,600 bu do at 91c; 800 bu do at 90½c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu winter wheat, No. 3 red, at $1.08; 800 bu rejected at 92c. Total, 85,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and weak, averaging fully ⅛c lower than on Friday, in sympathy with dullness reported from New York, and in consequence of a continuation of liberal receipts here. There was a fair show of strength at the opening, owing to the presence of several parties who hold interior orders to seller for this month and buy for September delivery; but fell off towards noon, as these orders had been filled, and local speculators began to offer to sell short for next month, in expectation of a further decline. Shippers took hold but sparingly, as is usual on Saturdays, though freight rates were dull, with several large vessels offering. The fact seems to be that the shippers hold so much already that they do not care to increase their stores, especially when New York is quoted easier, as it was to-day. The advices from the corn-growing districts are very conflicting, but the balance of probabilities seem to be in favor of a light crop, as much of the corn will not have had time to grow before it hardens. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37⅝c, and declined to 37⅜c at the close. Seller September sold at 37⅞@38⅛c, closing at the inside; and seller October was nominal at 38¾@39c. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37½c; high mixed at 38⅛c, and rejected at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 38¼c; 14,000 bu No. 2 at 38c; 7,600 bu do at 37⅞c; 62,200 bu do at 37⅝c; 90,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 54,000 bu do at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 34,000 bu rejected at 34c; 6,000 bu rejected at 36c afloat. Total, 312,200 bu.

Oats were dull, and averaged nearly ⅛c lower, under free offerings, which seemed to have been brought out in sympathy with the weakness in corn, as there was no other apparent cause for the weakness. Seller the month opened at 27⅝c, and declined to 27⅛c at the close. Seller September sold at 26@26⅛c, closing at the inside. Seller the year was nominal at 26c. Cash No. 2 oats closed dull at 27⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 28c; 19,800 bu do at 27⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 27½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 25½c; 3,600 bu do at 25⅛c; 600 bu by sample, mixed, at 32c on track. Total, 38,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, with a fair demand and very light offerings, especially in options. We quote seller the month nominal at 58@58½c, and seller September do at 57½@58c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 59c; 400 bu by sample at 60c, and 600 bu do at 55c. Total, 1,600 bu. Round lots of No. 2 would probably have brought a trifle more than 59c had any been offered, and rejected was nominal at 52c.

Barley was quiet, owing to lack of offerings, and 1@2c per bu higher on options, under a better demand. New No. 2, seller September, closed last night at 88½c, opened this morning at 88c, and closed strong at 90c; with total sales to-day of 40,800 bu. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu bu by sample at 70c. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c, and rejected at 40@45c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 9—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast rather firmer. Floating cargoes of corn off coast firm; Weather in England brilliant. Liverpool—Wheat firm California, 11s 9d@12s 6d; spring, 11s 1d@11s 10d.

PRODUCE AT NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* give the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York during the first seven month of the year:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	1,902,980	1,448,379	1,817,671
Corn meal, brls	126,382	116,677	152,479
Wheat, bu	8,740,007	4,468,805	11,095,885
Rye, bu	64,095	304,321	549,516
Oats, bu	3,534,810	7,046,308	6,805,281
Barley and malt, bu	624,765	1,464,204	758,227
Peas, bu	89,821	166,335	99,561
Corn, bu	13,988,191	21,266,595	9,952,677
Cotton, bales	619,028	374,311	556,914
Pork, pkgs	152,946	108,028	100,321
Beef, pkgs	85,228	13,920	12,920
Cut meats, pkgs	116,200	244,945	400,092
Butter, pkgs	340,353	346,503	467,994
Cheese, pkgs	571,025	782,722	999,384
Lard, tcs and brls	155,486	260,922	277,634
Lard, kegs	14,055	15,899	21,701
Whisky, brls	98,135	122,271	110,941

The following were corresponding exports:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	1,067,404	547,794	734,998
Rye flour, brls	2,061	3,204	4,256
Corn-meal, brls	76,264	105,341	112,546
Wheat, bu	9,859,002	5,479,949	9,278,612
Rye, bu	71,399	510,678	327,970
Oats, bu	16,764	20,706	20,839
Barley, bu	81,797	22,656	19,286
Peas, bu	56,933	123,098	82,496
Corn, bu	5,987,358	14,562,323	7,669,335
Candles, bxs	30,515	39,513	35,184
Coal, tons	9,053	59,333	39,797
Cotton, bales	397,695	166,775	339,880
Hay, bales	18,531	16,848	17,740
Hops, bales	23,127	4,327	8,571
Pork, brls	101,232	100,597	117,304
Beef, brls	31,945	21,626	24,871
Beef, tcs	63,936	26,342	38,608
Cut meats, lbs	50,628,458	149,340,267	239,313,016
Butter, lbs	3,264,190	2,634,862	2,025,192
Cheese, lbs	34,926,728	34,835,966	52,640,429
Lard, lbs	59,222,377	103,843,255	111,839,130
Tallow, lbs	21,150,258	37,579,819	38,461,721
Tobacco, crude, pgs	67,713	109,181	76,579
Tobacco, manf., lbs	4,914,395	4,889,777	4,796,065
Whalebone, lbs	314,177	20,483	133,919
Petroleum, galls	50,573,819	43,169,342	76,202,026

LUMBER.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Chronicle* gives the following table, showing the shipments from Bay City for June and July, 1873:

	June.	July.
Lumber	48,299,012	53,120,873
Lath	3,406,000	4,199,300
Shingles	2,972,000	5,246,000
Staves	870,620	1,437,659
Timber	679,902	531,000

THE CROPS.

The Portland (Oregon) *News* of the 30th says:

We have recently conversed with gentlemen from various sections of the State in regard to the grain yield of the present harvest. The invariable reply to our questions is, that the grain yield of their sections will be heavier this season than has been known for several years. In all parts of the State there is a demand for labor, as the sudden change in the weather ripened the crops so fast that the wheat harvest trod upon the heels of oats and hay, thus demanding immediate attention. Throughout the length and breadth of our valley the sound of reaper and thresher may be heard by persons traveling along the railroad. The grain yield will be immense, and if prices for the product reaches a fair figure, the cry of "hard times" will be no longer heard to echo from California on the south, to Columbia, on the north.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

Contrary to all expectations a month ago, the cotton crop is very promising. Good judges estimate that it will exceed 4,000,000 bales. The grain crop, too, all over the country, of course always excepting a few remote points affected by local causes, will be large. In view of the rapidly increasing facilities for moving the crops, it seems reasonable to expect a very large increase on the amount brought to market last year. The apprehensions in relation to corn may also be set at rest; for the most part the yield will be heavy, if no extraordinary event shall interfere, and the cases of failure will be very rare. The tobacco crop is promising heavily everywhere except in Maryland, where the drought severely affected it. The potato crop will be largely increased. Hay and vegetables are generally good. The only failures are in fruit, and it is probable that these are locally limited, many sections reporting more than the average returns. On the whole, we believe that the crops of the country will be increased this year even in a greater proportion than the increase of population and wealth.

With this prospect in view the retail trade is already beginning to look up, and a lively fall business is anticipated. Reports from all parts of the country show that the retail stocks are much lower than usual, and, therefore, no panics or disturbances can probably arise from false calculations on that account. Indeed, business has been reduced to a hand-to-mouth system under the late prevailing uncertainties. There is no account of general failures, and the prospect is of steady business.

The natural growth of this country ought to insure brisk trade at all times. Left to regulate itself, as it should be, trade would this fall be much the largest that was ever known. But there are several obstacles which every merchant and business man recognizes, whether he is an importer in New York, a retailer in the West, or a manufacturer in New England. These are the uncertainty as to what the Secretary of the Treasury may do at any moment to influence money, and the abuses of the "protective" system, by which the domestic manufacturers can exact artificial prices, or temporarily reduce prices below cost, as the imported stock may require. The complaints of the mercantile and producing classes are loud, and the manufacturers themselves are beginning to see that this is burdensome, for it encourages artificial charges for everything entering into manufacture, and makes "corners" possible in labor and raw material as well as in the manufactured goods.

CATTLE AT ELLSWORTH.

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* writes from Ellsworth: "Within the past ten days (from Aug. 4) the cattle sold here to shippers make a total of 20,000 or upwards, and, adding our local buyers, the number sold within two weeks will foot up to 35,000 head, which will thin out our stock cattle considerably. There are quite a number of buyers here who have not yet purchased, and they are arriving daily from all quarters, and the indications are that most of the stockers will be sold inside of thirty days. Herds are still arriving from Texas, and quite a number are driving up from Wichita and Great Bend, preferring to sell here at low figures rather than take the chances of selling there where there are forty sellers to one buyer. A great many are driving their cattle to Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, etc., rather than sell at the ruling prices, which are as follows: One year olds, $5 to $5.50; two year olds, $9 to $11; three year olds, $13 to $16; beeves, $18 to $20; cows, $9 to $12. If the feeders of Texas stock cannot make money this winter, they never will."

LATEST.

As usual on Saturday afternoons the produce markets were quiet. Wheat was a shade easier, closing at $1.15⅜ seller the month, and $1.09⅜ seller September. Corn was steady at 37⅝c seller the month, and 37⅞c seller September. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.83@1.88 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were dull and nominal as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BROOM CORN—Continues fairly active, many dealers report the market firm, but others do not regard it as particularly so, at least for the lower grades. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6¾@7¼c; No. 2 do, 5½@6¾c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were unchanged. Following were the prices current: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.75@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—In the butter market there was a trifle easier feeling, owing to a more liberal supply. Local buyers and shippers were operating at the annexed range of prices: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Remains firm and unchanged. Grain-bags were active, but other articles in the list ruled quiet. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@68c.

CHEESE—Prices were steady and firm. A good demand existed at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 12¾@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—The coal market was without new features. A good business was doing at the following range of prices: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.0 Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was without material change, packers' goods being dull and easy, and stock firm. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local request, and easy at 14@14½c, and occasionally lots brought 15c, but this is an extreme price, and paid only for guaranteed packages. Poor stocks sell at irregular prices. Sales include 50 cases (one lot) at 13½c; 2,000 doz at 14½c; 1,000 doz at 14c; 150 cases warranted at 15c.

FEATHERS—More salable, that is all. Good offerings at 72@73c. The receipts are moderate, but ample. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Remain firm at former quotations. Trade was quiet. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—An advance of 1c in pared peaches is noted, with which exception there was no change in the quotations. Business was fairly active, and the prevalent feeling was firm: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8½@9½c; Western do, 6¾@7½c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 9½@10c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was generally firm, the only notable exception being raw sugars. Coffees were active and advanced ⅛c. Rice, syrups, spices, and refined sugars were also firm and in good demand. We now quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7¾@8¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33¾@34½c; O. G. Java, 28¾@29½c; Java, No. 2, 27½@27¾c; fancy Rio, 25½@25¾c; choice do, 25@25½c; prime Rio, 24½@25c; good do, 24@24½c; common do, 23¼@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@23½c; Singapore Java, 25½@25¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@25¾c; do, prime, 24½@25c; Maracaibo, 24½@24¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19¼@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¼@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9⅛@9⅝c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10½@11c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10½c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@78c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 72@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8½c; German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¾@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request at about yesterday's prices, for choice fruit, while poor stock was slow at various prices. We report: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $4.50@5.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box. 75c@$2.00 per brl for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.50 per brl. Raspberries, $3.00@3.50 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries, 25@28c; wild do, $4.50 per case. Whortleberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $2.00@3.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.00. Pears, 75c@$1.50 per box. Peaches, $1.50@2.00 per box; baskets, $1.50. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (36 lbs). $1.50 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 50c per box.

HOPS—Dealers report a moderate inquiry, chiefly from country brewers, who are purchasing as necessity requires. We quote Western at 20@45c.

HAY—This market was inactive and nominally unchanged: We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Met with a moderate inquiry at about former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9¾@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 8-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8¼	@ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—Business shows steady improvement, and the general market presents a firm tone. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	35@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@1.10
Kip, veals	85@1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	33@ 34

OAK.

Calf	1.20@1.45
Kip	75@1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Was quiet and without change. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11⅜c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Are meeting with a moderate inquiry on both local and interior account, at the rates given below: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady. We quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Linseed oil was quoted 3c lower, raw at 90c, and boiled at 95c. Other descriptions were comparatively steady. The following prices are current: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The market was abundantly supplied, but there was rather more inquiry on local account, and large spring and old chickens were steady at Friday's quotations. Small spring, as usual, were plenty and slow of sale at any price. Old chickens are quotable at $4.00@4.50; large springs, $2.75@3.50; small do, $1.50@2.50; ducks, $3.25.

POTATOES—New potatoes in barrels were in ample supply. The retail demand was only fair, at $2.00@2.25 per brl, while now and then sales were made at $2.50. Quotable in car lots at 70c, on track. Inferior lots are quotable at $1.00@1.50 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active and firm for cash lots, under a good inquiry for shipment and for the filling of contracts, which expire to-day. Future was rather easy though not quotably lower. Cash seed is quotable at $3.65@3.90 for medium to prime, and seller the month at $3.00, and at $2.90 seller September. Other seeds were neglected. Clover is nominally firm at $5.50@5.75. Hungarian quotable at 55@60c; millet at 40@50c; flax, $1.65. We note sales of 91 bags prime timothy at $3.90; 164 bags do at $3.85; 209 bags do at $3.80; 39 bags do at $3.75; 119 bags do at $3.70; 15 bags do at $3.65; 118 bags medium at $3.60; 1 car and 600 bags at $3.00, seller August; 1 car at $2.90, seller September.

SALT—There was no abatement in the demand, and the stocks of fine salt are not yet accumulating. The market is firm at $2.00, and an early advance is anticipated by dealers. We repeat quotations: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Old teas are dull and easy, but the new crop are moving freely, and are being held with some show of fairness: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.20; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—In this market there was no change to note. A fair amount of trading was done at the prices given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was in fair demand at former quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were in good request and firmer. Other vegetables were in moderate request. We quote: Tomatoes, 40@80c ℔ box; onions, $4.00@4.50 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons at $2.00@2.75 per doz; muskmelons, $1.25@1.75 per doz.

WOOL—Continues to meet with a tolerably fair inquiry at the given prices. The receipts are not increasing, but probably will after the farmers are through harvesting. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Aug. 9.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,407	6,625	50
Tuesday	3,250	7,002	912
Wednesday	2,885	7,429	823
Thursday	2,833	10,070	650
Friday	3,682	8,834	737
Saturday	650	3,800	105
Total	15,707	43,766	3,299
Last week	15,733	58,061	4,799
Week before last	17,244	55,164	4,997

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,259	5,263	....
Tuesday	1,129	6,599	....
Wednesday	2,259	7,488	....
Thursday	1,881	2,936	....
Friday	2,351	7,861	....
Total	8,849	30,147	....
Last week	11,917	44,922	173

CATTLE—To-night closes one more of a series of dull and unprofitable weeks for drovers. A further decline at the sea-board has been established, and light as have been our receipts of fat cattle, suited to the wants of Eastern buyers, the market has been weak and variable throughout, though at the close wearing perhaps a rather better look than on the opening days. The cooler weather prevalent has witnessed some improvement in the demand from city slaughterers, and, with lighter receipts of this stock, prices of such have been tolerably well sustained. A good deal of common rough stuff, however, remains in the pens unsold, and the prospects for the ensuing week hold out but little encouragement. In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, some improvement in the demand for stockers is noted, the slight reduction in railroad freights making it possible for Western feeders to again look Chicago-ward for their supplies, but prices have not improved to any quotable extent, ruling at $3.00@4.25 for common to prime lots of from 700 to 1,050 lbs average—with sales chiefly at $3.50@4.00. Our supply of Texas cattle has not been large, yet more than sufficient to satisfy the demand for them, and sales have dragged at $2.00@2.75 for through droves, and at $3.00@4.50 for common to choice Northern wintered. A few bunches of fat corn-fed fetched higher figures. Veal calves continue plenty at $3.00@5.50, the inside quotation for thin coarse, heavy, and the outside for choice light. Milch cows sell anywhere from $20.00@50.00 per head.

To-day, as is usually the case on Saturdays, trading was slack. Buyers were out in fair numbers, but the large amount of stock in the yards induced a not over confident feeling, and for all grades below "good" the market showed unmistakable signs of weakness. Sales were reported at $2.00@4.50 for inferior to common; at $4.50@5.25 for fair to good, and at $5.50@5.85 for choice to extra.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,260 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@2.50

HOGS—During the past week prices have not been subjected to any decided fluctuations. There has been a steadily good demand for light hogs, but heavy grades have been much neglected, and many of the common sorts will have to be carried over to next week. Sales have been effected all the way from $4.15 for inferior, to $4.90 for extra, though the major portion of the week's business has been done within the range of $4.35@4.65.

To-day, owing to light receipts, there was a firmer tone to the market, and while there was no general advance the more desirable offerings commanded rather better prices than prevailed yesterday. All the fresh receipts and many of the stale hogs were disposed of, and the market closed steady at $4.25@4.50 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.60@4.85 for common to choice light grades.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
36	244	$4.30	71	191	$4.80	64	206	$4.80
63	201	4.75	60	186	4.75	71	219	4.75
88	169	4.75	150	260	4.30	57	188	4.70
57	244	4.60	61	165	4.85	58	196	4.65
50	272	4.30	68	275	4.30	44	249	4.30
49	284	4.30	57	270	4.30	50	293	4.30
48	289	4.35	51	289	4.30	50	278	4.30
47	238	4.40	126	226	4.80	48	254	4.40
113	237	4.85	47	214	4.80	55	242	4.85
24	190	4.75	68	161	4.75	48	180	4.75
33	247	4.35	51	263	4.35	34	257	4.35
52	196	4.65	50	191	4.60	30	279	4.35
75	264	4.35	59	190	4.75			

SHEEP—There was no inquiry for this class of stock, save to meet the wants of local butchers. The moderate character of the supply enabled sellers to firmly sustain the market, at $2.50@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium grades, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice. The market closes steady at the above quotations.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 9.

The receipts of lumber were large, a fleet of between 40 and 50 vessels arriving. Unfortunately, however, the large offerings were on Saturday, when, as usual, few buyers were present; and those principally local dealers; consequently the market was rather quiet, at least in the morning, though later in the day the demand was more active, and about 20 cargoes were disposed of, prices not differing materially from those of the last few days. The receipts during the day have been liberal, and a large number of cargoes are lying at the sale docks. Following are the quotations: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@18.00; common to medium do, $9.50@13.00; coarse cargoes, $9.00@9.25; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 125 m ft strips and boards at $10.75; 30 m 2-inch at $9.75; schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 140 m short joists and scantling at $9.75; schr Gipsey, from White Lake, 115 m common mixed at $9.00; schr Dolphin, from Frankfort, 75 m joists and small lumber (short length) at $10.00; schr P. Hayden, from White Lake, 160 m select inch and 40 m select thick at $20.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Collingwood, from Alpena, 255 m boards at $14.00; 20 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Filer City, 50 m long joist at $14.50 for 2x12 and 2x12, 24 ft, and $13.00 for 2x12 and 2x12, 20 to 22 ft; 125 m joists and scantling at $12.00 for 20 ft and over, and $10.00 for 18 ft and less. Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr Arendale, from Manistee, 200 m joist, scantling, and small timber, at $12.00 for 20 ft and over, and $10.00 for 18 ft and less. Cargo brig I. M. Hill, from Manistee, 50 m bill stuff on contract; 130 m joist and scantling at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Alert, from Peshtigo, 320 m boards and strips at $13.00; schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 190 m joists and scantling at $10.00; schr Anne Tomine, from Ludington, 180 m joists and scantling at $10.00, Ludington tally. Cargo schr C. G. Simmonds, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.00; schr Michelson, from Manistee, 70 m on contract, 71 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by John M. Lacouix & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Jacksonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $3.12½.

AT THE YARDS

lumber met with a moderate inquiry at unchanged prices, as follows:

First clear	50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@48.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	32.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00	@40.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	11.00	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@28.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@25.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

The Oshkosh *Times* says that the crop of logs this season will be about 200,000,000, including those hung up last year, and, if the streams rise sufficiently, the market will be well stocked. They will be much better than for many years past, as the lumbermen have been compelled to lumber on new ground, where a superior quality of lumber is found.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 94⅞; do of '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 44¾.

Tallow, 42s 6d. Turpentine, 32s@32s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—5-20s of '62, 97½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8¾; Orleans, 9¼; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese, 61s 6d. Lard, 37s 3d. Cumberland middles, 37s; short ribs, 40s.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Rentes, 57f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d; winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 10s@11s 9d; white, 11s 8d@11s 12d; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 38s 3d.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 9.—Considerable activity in wool. Receipts liberal. Ohio double extra, 61c; half-blood, 50c; combing, 61@62c; do low, 57c; delaine, 52@54c; unwashed, 33c; unwashed Western quarter-blood, 33c; dark, 30c; unwashed combing, Western, 42c; do delaine, 37½@38c; unmerchantable Ohio, 37½c; Indiana half-blood, 49c; tub, 50c; do choice, 54½c; Missouri, 52½c.

BOSTON, July 9.—Domestic wool active with large sales. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 47½@52½c; Michigan, 45@47½c; Wisconsin and Western, 45@47½c; combing and delaine, 51@58c; unwashed, 25@33½c; tub, 48@54c; scoured, 55@75½c; superfine and double extra pulled, 34½@52c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Trade movement continues brisk with agents and package jobbers. Cotton goods very strong and active. Standard sheetings and brown cottons selling freely. Bleached shirtings, wide sheetings, cotton flannels, and corset jeans in brisk request and firm. Medium and dark prints in large package demand. Dress goods and hosiery in improved request from first hands. Cloths, cassimeres, beavers, and wool flannels, and repellants severally active, and blankets improved.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Crude continues very weak; sales at $1.30; several large wells struck within the last two days in the Butler Districts are reported, giving from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels. Refined very weak at 6¾c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—COTTON—Dull and irregular; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.75@5.15; common to good extra, $5.80@6.15; good to choice, $6.20@[illegible]; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.10; Ohio extra, $6.05@[illegible]; St. Louis, $6.40@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.90@5.30. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, $3.10@[illegible]. Wheat in good demand and higher; receipts, [illegible] bu; rejected spring, $1.10@1.22; inferior No. 2 Chicago, $1.25; Northwestern spring, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42@1.45; new winter red Western, $1.52@1.55. Rye scarce and very firm; Western store, 85c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 221,000 bu; steam mixed Western, 52@54½c; sail do, 55@56½c; kiln-dried, 53c; white, 75@78c; heated, 48@50. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 54,000 bu; new mixed Western, 40@43½c; white Western, 48@53c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—More active and firm; Ohio fleece, 45@[illegible]; No. 1 pulled, 51c; Western fleece, 47c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm. Molasses and rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6¾@7c; refined, 18@19¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; mess, $18.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steady; Western steam, 8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower, at 94½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat scarce; no boat-load parcels on the market wanted. Corn dull; 8,000 bu high mixed Western at 45½c; car lots, 45½@46c. Oats dull; car lots, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Steady at 10½c for wheat, 9½c for corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady, unchanged. Wheat less active; red, $1.48@1.58. Rye, 75@78c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 58@59c; mixed Western, 56@58c. Oats dull; white, 47@50c.

PROVISIONS—Active; firm. Mess pork, $17.75.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼@11½c; refined, 16½c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 57@58c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed Western, 40c; white, 41@42c. Rye firm at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, but not quotably higher. Lard dull at 8¾@9¼c. Butter in good demand; good to choice, 20@23c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.62; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.37@1.37½ spot; $1.38½@1.39 seller September; No. 1 old red, $1.44; No. 2 red, $1.37½; No. 1 Illinois, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed, 43½c for spot, 44½c for September, 45½c for October; low mixed, 43c; white, 54½c; no grade, 39½c; damaged, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 1 old, 40c; rejected, 27c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $4.10@6.25. Wheat steady, at $1.25@1.30. Corn firm at 45@47c. Rye steady, at 68@70c for new, and [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, [illegible] sales, $16.75; generally held at $17.00. Lard steam nominally 8c; kettle, 8½. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6½@6¾c buyer August; [illegible] 9½c; clear, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, 10½@10¾c; clear, 10 3-16c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, [illegible] No. 1, $1.85½; amber, $1.37½. Corn steady [illegible]. Oats in good demand; No. 1, 36½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat [illegible] No. 1 red, $1.43; No. 2, $1.34@1.35. Corn [illegible] 48@49c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 38c.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] and firm; spring extras, $5.50@6.50. Wheat [illegible] No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.24½ cash; $1.19¾ seller [illegible]; $1.13¾ September. Oats firm; No. 2, [illegible] steady; No. 3, 38½c. Rye scarce and firm [illegible] 62c. Barley firm; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 [illegible].

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 71,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; [illegible] ple lots No. 3 red fall, $1.25@1.30; No. 2 [illegible]. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 36½c [illegible] 36c in elevator, 37c August. Oats quiet and [illegible] No. 2, 27½@28c in elevator, 32@33c [illegible] and a shade lower; prime, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.75 [illegible] and unchanged; sales loose summer [illegible] at Kansas City, 8½c. Bacon firm [illegible] 9½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾@11c. Lard [illegible] ter demand; steam, 7½c.

WHISKY—Slow, at 91c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—In good demand at $4.25@4.80.

SUPERIOR.

Among the Copper Mines.

A Tramp Fourteen Hundred Feet Below the Surface.

The Richest Mine in the World.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad Through the Mineral-Range.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Aug. 5, 1873.

The minister' talk with a Lake Superior man generally winds up with the observation: "You people below have no idea of the wealth of this country." And a comparatively brief sojourn establishes the truth of the remark. Very convincing figures are displayed in astonishing array, and the dividends declared every few weeks by the Calumet & Hecla Mine causes one to inquire if it is not gold instead of copper that is being mined.

The present is

A PROSPEROUS YEAR,

and more so in the history of the mines. Activity, industry, and enterprise are apparent everywhere. The good market-price of copper has given it wonted vigor into the mineral range, extending from Keweenaw Point on the north to the Ontonagon River on the south,—a distance of over 100 miles. Energetic companies have taken hold of abandoned mines, and are working them with flattering prospects. In this district category is the famous Boston & Albany Mine, situated half-way between Hancock and Calumet,—famous because $615,000 was expended in opening the mine, erecting machinery and miners' houses, without any return. The barren result, too, in face of the unparalleled product of the Calumet mine, a short distance beyond.

HANCOCK AND HOUGHTON.

At this point, Portage Lake narrows into a stream forty feet deep and one-fourth of a mile wide, on each side of which the banks rise to a varying altitude of 400 to 600 feet above the mean. On the north side of this steep ascent, Hancock, a growing, beautiful town, is located. So abrupt is the ascent, that in many places the street is on a level with the roofs of the houses built on the parallel street below. On the opposite bank, like a twin sister, Houghton is similarly situated. A few hours' tramping up and down their rugged streets makes a man pant for the monotonous level of Chicago.

The Houghton side of the river has not been prolific in the profitable mines. Yet, faith in the undeveloped resources is unwavering. One mine, recently recognized under the name of

THE ATLANTIC,

has called in assessments amounting to $1,000,000. It is said there were that many cubic feet of water to draw out before actual operations could be commenced. The Atlantic is claimed to be the largest copper mine in the world. The superlative degree, however, is so favorite a figure of speech among the miners, that ordinary mortals are liable to be confused by the astounding statements.

The mines are all located on the high ground, several hundred feet above the lake. The nearest their location to water the more economically are they worked. On being taken out of the mines, the rock is taken to the mills to be crushed, and thence to the stamp-mill. The latter cannot be worked without a plentiful supply of water. Indeed, it is by the repeated and forcible application of water, after the rock is crushed, that the copper is eventually separated from the useless stone.

The most accessible, as well as the deepest, mine is

THE QUINCY.

It is entered by five shafts, and a week might be profitably consumed in perambulating through its manifold subterranean passages. It is being operated to the 2,700 fathom "level." Here the lode runs very from 15 to 25 feet, giving a total depth of about 1,600 feet. It is the only mine entrance into which is allowed by means of the "man-engine." This is a peculiar machine. It consists of two parallel elevators, worked in a unique manner. There is a series of platforms, affording standing-room for one person only, located about 10 feet apart. Stepping upon the first platform, the descent of the pit, the elevator descends 20 feet, while the parallel one ascends an equal distance, bringing two platforms side by side. For a second only they are stationary. You step across to the other platform, and that elevator descends 20 feet; then cross over to the other, which again ascends, and thus by crossing and re-crossing, amid Egyptian darkness, providing you never miss your footing, the descent is made to a depth of over 500 feet. If you should make a misstep, your friends would be

"SAVED THE EXPENSE OF BURYING YOU."

The remainder of the descent is made back-wards down narrow ladders, varying in length according to the depth of level to which it may have been stated that, before entering the mine, —which is gained through a 4 by 4 foot opening in the ground,—a becoming costume has to be donned. This consists of a suit of heavy white canvas or duck, surmounted by a hat originally a felt "wide-awake," but so glazed over with copper as to safely protect the head against the effects of falling rocks and other striking underground experiences. On reaching the first platform, a lighted candle is stuck fast by means of a piece of adhesive clay. Thus every man

BEARS HIS OWN LIGHT.

The wisdom of this precaution is seen before a descent of twenty feet has been made. And, at the depth of 100 feet or more, where no ray of heavenly light can penetrate, to stand a prisoner appalling in its intensity, and broken only by the flicker of a feeble candle, some adequate conception may be gained of the Egyptian darkness so thick that it could be felt. Yet, in these black recesses, every inch of which has been hewn out by sledge-hammer blows, about 1,000 men spend their working lives. The Captain who yesterday accompanied your correspondent down the Quincy Mine, has worked nine years in that mine. He is so familiar with every foot of the several miles of passage-ways, or "levels" that, were every light to be extinguished, he could find his way to surface without difficulty.

The hoisting process is the same in all the copper-mines. The difficulty

INCREASES WITH EVERY HUNDRED

feet a lead to be struck containing 80 per cent of copper, the difficulty in mining it would be so great that it would actually be more profitable for there but 8 or 4 per cent of copper, because the rock is easily quarried, comparatively, whereas it is almost impossible either to chisel or blast out rock in which the ore predominates. A yield of anything over 15¢ per cent is considered profitable. The veins vary in richness from 2 to 80 per cent. They run slantingly to a depth not yet fathomed. From time immemorial the only successful means of securing the rock has been by means of drilling. The chisel and is about 3½ feet long, and is held in place by an expert specialist, while his partner drives it home with heavy sledge-hammer blows. With each unerring blow, the striker gives a peculiar hard, ringing sound, resembling a deep grunt. This sound is universal. When a number of holes have been drilled the requisite depth, a train of powder is laid, and the miners retire to a safe distance, when the match is applied. In the Quincy Mine, the charges are so powerful as to distinguish nearly every light at each explosion. With the severe manner every pound of rock has been cut loose.

A tramp through the mines

IS NOT A PLEASURABLE UNDERTAKING.

To delicate constitutions and tender feet, the sharp rocks, torn out by the irresistible power, are strewn in profusion, blocking up the avenue. To the plaints the ore is transported on narrow-gauge tramways. These are not used. Apprentices have to do the drilling. This common labor is the only part performed by unskilled men. The best miners are Cornishmen and Germans. The most unreliable are the Irish. Since the strike of last spring of 1872 no difficulty has arisen; and, although a reduction of wages was made this year, no objection was raised by the men.

THE CALUMET AND HECLA

is the most noted mine. It is the richest in the world. Last year it yielded 9,717 tons 1,716 lbs. of copper, and declared a dividend of $2,750,000. This is still larger even than in the treasury, there were originally $25 each. Their market price now is from $150 to $160, and none can be had. Dividends were declared every six weeks in 1872. This year the yield is in excess of the corresponding period of last year; and as the price of copper is higher, the Company will be in a position to declare unprecedented dividends. The yield for last month exceeded 1,000 tons. The total assessments levied upon this unequaled property amount to $800,000, and the dividends already declared foot up a total of $4,000,000. The property is mainly held in Boston, but the head-office alternates between that city and New York. Mr. Hubbell, the member of Congress from this district, has a return of $40,000 a year from his investment in this mine. A dozen years ago he had scarcely that many cents.

THE TOTAL PRODUCT

of the mines in 1872 was 15,166 tons 169 pounds. The total amount produced since 1845 is 176,393 tons, from which ingot-copper has been reduced, valued at $76,360,826. On all this property, since 1845, assessments have been levied amounting to $17,296,500, and the total dividends declared foot up $11,910,000.

A glance at this showing will bear out the reminder to the State Executive that the Upper Peninsula yields two-thirds of the revenue of Michigan; and, when the representatives of the central and southern portions of the State deny the people of the mineral region the privileges and advantages necessary to their existence, there is something alarming in their threat, that, if continually ignored, they will form a separate State, to be called Superior.

Since the extension of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad to L'Anse, 30 miles from Houghton, Detroit and Cleveland are losing their hold upon this Eldorado.

CHICAGO MERCHANTS BECOME INTERESTED

fully for the trade of supplying this region. Until December last, communication with Detroit was nearer than with Chicago. But the completion of the extension named, and the Chicago & Northwestern line between Menominee and Escanaba, affords an all-rail route, and has turned the scale in favor of Chicago. This local advantage Michigan is endeavoring to regain by the construction of railroads, which I shall describe in my next letter from Marquette.

An enterprise that is destined greatly to advantage this district is the

MINERAL-RANGE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

It is strictly a local enterprise. Mr. Charles E. Holland, a hardware merchant, of Hancock, is at the head of the project. The stock of the Company amounts to $52,400, and the road is bonded for $200,000, of which amount $132,000 has been sold. This insures the speedy construction and equipment of 8 miles of the road. The line runs from the river dock at Hancock, up a grade of 211 feet to the mile, to the high ground; thence, by easy grades, through Calumet, north to Copper Harbor, a distance of about 50 miles. One locomotive and six flat cars, capable of carrying 5 tons each, have been received and are now on track. The guage is 3 feet, and the rail 35 pounds to the yard. The sanguine projectors are certain the road will, within two years, pay its operating expenses, the interest on its bonds, and a dividend of 10 per cent on the investment. The road will be in operation 8 miles next month, and will be pushed 43½ miles further, to Calumet, as soon as possible. It it could be guaranteed all the business it will be able to do, at the prices proposed to be charged—$2.25 per ton—the profitable expectations would be more than realized. They do not, however, calculate upon receiving business for more than one locomotive and six or eight cars, until the line is extended beyond Calumet. Across Portage Lake southwest to Ontonagon, this narrow line is projected; thus intersecting the entire copper-region. The survey of the first 8 miles has far been taken wholly by man having interests in the mining region. Mr. Holland personally superintends the construction of the road, the Company being their own contractors, and giving no one a chance to make more than fair wages. When completed, it will be interesting to know how cheaply a road can be built by its owners.

Another evidence of progress is the early completion of the

PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

It is already cut through, and will be open to navigation before its close. The original Company, after receiving a grant of 400,000 acres of land to aid in construction, passed through many vicissitudes into bankruptcy. The Court appointed as Receiver to look after the bondholders, Mr. S. L. Smith, whose indomitable pluck and energy have cut the canal through. From Houghton to the lake, via this canal, the distance will be eleven miles, saving a run of 120 miles around Keewenaw Point, where the severest storms on the lake are encountered. On its completion, it is surmised that the Company will pass the canal over to the United States Government, and simply retain the land grant as their share.

This enterprising member of the Smith family is otherwise

A REMARKABLE MAN.

He runs a general store in Houghton, which, last year, did a business of nearly $1,000,000. And in addition to his arduous duties there are burdensome enough for one man, he has assumed charge of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, as General Manager.

NO CORRECT ESTIMATE

of the capital invested or represented in the various mining enterprises can be formed. Numerous additional ones are springing into life, and defunct ones being resurrected. Moses Taylor, President of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, Moses Taylor, John Stewart, and other New York millionaires have recently invested in a new mine adjoining the famous Calumet & Hecla, and thought to be running through the same vein. A golden hue overcasts every prospect here; and should the price of copper keep up, the prosperity and development of this region of almost boundless resources is assured.

J. W. M.

THE FIRE-MARSHALSHIP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Fire Department needs a Marshal of good practical common sense and executive ability; a business man; a man who understands the construction of buildings and machinery, so that ignorance of structure and use may cause no delay or detriment; a man with enough military skill to command his men, and artillery-precision to direct his batteries on the most vulnerable points. What if the candidate has not been a fireman in his life, provided he be a man of such intelligence and executive ability as to enable him to comprehend the situation at a glance, and bring all forces to bear to secure the rapid extinguishment of fires?

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1873. C.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer would like to call attention to a few facts connected with the selection of a Fire Marshal to fill the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal of B. A. Williams. In the first place, it must of necessity occur to every thinking mind that the man elevated to that important position of responsibility and trust should have good executive ability and judgment, connected with a long practical experience in fire-business. No other will meet the requirements of the Council, and their constituents, the city at large. It is not at all absolutely necessary that the coming man should have a very refined and polished education to fill the duties of a Chief Marshal. Secondly, there are men in the Department to-day, acting as Marshals, who are fully competent to take charge of the Department, without having recourse to outsiders.

I trust that our worthy Mayor will not have recourse to hasty judgment in the premises, but will give careful thought and consideration ere he makes his appointment; and then, when he does so, let it be from the ranks.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow a citizen to suggest that the Mayor, Police Commissioners, Aldermen, and leading business men, constitute a committee for the purpose of giving each of the candidates for the vacant Chief Fire-Marshalship a chance to tell what he knows about the business he aspires to in seeking to get so important a position. Would it not be just to the tax-payers, and quite the surest way to get a competent man? We may make political capital of all other offices, but this one should be based solely upon the fitness of the person for so important a place; and, besides, many valuable ideas, of great use to the city, might be brought out. All the points pertaining to the fitness of the candidates could be brought out by subjecting them to the investigations of so many interested ones.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1873. PROTECTION.

MUSIC IN UNION PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The residents of the West Division are under great obligations to the authorities for the excellent music so promptly furnished them last week. Could the Board of Public Works have witnessed the scene of so many thousands eagerly surrounding the observatory where the band was stationed, and drinking in the music, it would have consecrated them for many weeks of public sacrifice and toil. Nothing, I venture to say, has secured to the West Side for months, which has caused such general satisfaction and pleasure as these open-air concerts in Union Park. The people in the Park chat and laugh, and look so happy that I am sure they must carry some of the good feeling with them to their homes.

X.

A BALLOON SENSATION.

Almost Another Lamentaine.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 8.

A most thrilling scene was witnessed last evening about dusk on the Delaware, in front of the city, and one which came near being attended with fatal results. A balloon ascension had been announced to take place at Point Airy, the southern extremity of Windmill (or Smith's) Island, and as the hour appointed (6½ o'clock) drew near, hundreds of spectators gathered on the city wharves and upon the street corners in the neighborhood adjacent to the Point Airy and Smith's Island ferries to witness the novel sight. It was currently rumored among the motley throngs that the balloonist on this occasion was the same who had during the present summer given similar exhibitions at Gloucester and Smith's Island, on which occasions, before ascending into the limitless expanse above, he had invariably adopted the very sensible precaution of fastening his aerial ship, by means of a stout rope, to some immovable object on terra firma. In this way the voyages of the balloon were confined within a prescribed circle, and the mid-air gymnastics of the intrepid aeronaut, these being the more attractive features of the ascensions, were accomplished with comparative safety. At the hour appointed, from Front street and Delaware avenue, the upper portion of the balloon could be seen slowly expanding above the lumber-piles on the island which intercepted the view, and the general anticipation of the expectant multitude was that, like previous exhibitions, the ascent would not exceed a certain altitude by reason of the precaution above alluded to. There was no little consternation, therefore, when, shortly before 7 o'clock, the balloon suddenly shot directly upwards to a height of several hundred feet above the tree-tops without any visible means of holding it in position.

A steady breeze was blowing from the southwest, and as the airship moved off towards the northward its progress was watched with breathless expectancy by gaping crowds on both sides of the river. Meanwhile, the balloonist, clad in the despangled costume of a circus actor, went through a variety of evolutions upon the suspended bar which seemed to float along in the wake of the balloon. Now with his head to the earth, now twisting and turning, the daring man continued to disport himself with the utmost apparent recklessness. He reached such a great height that the gymnastic operations were hardly visible, but in a short time the gassy floater was observed to slowly descend over the channel at Smith's Island, the purpose of its controller having been evidently to effect a landing on the northern extremity of the island. Either owing to the failure of the gas to escape with sufficient rapidity, or because of the stiffness of the breeze then blowing, the attempt was unsuccessful, and the balloon and the manager did not come within thirty feet of the surface, but went sweeping along over the river beyond. Some distance above the island the man struck the river; but still retained his hold of the ropes, which, propelled by the fast-drifting balloon, was dragged through the water at a fearful rate, winding himself growing weaker from the constant strain upon the muscles, and being momentarily in danger of becoming entangled in the ropes of the balloon and dragged beneath the surface, the man finally let go his hold, and in his exhausted condition struck out with tired, overstrained arms for the nearest refuge. Several small sail-boats shot out from the shore and from their courses on the river, and headed for the now apparently drowned man; but before they could reach the sinking balloonist, the ferry-boat America, which had left the Market street slip to cross the bar, reached him just as he was about giving up, and took him on board. The credit of his rescue is due to the nightforce of the America, who lost no time in running a ladder into the boat in a thoroughly exhausted condition.

The balloon, when lightened or its load, went careening wildly along upon the waves, now white-capped by the stiff evening breeze in the direction of Cooper's Point, where it finally brought up, in a totally dilapidated condition, upon the outer timbers of the wharf at that point. Luckily there was no frail craft in the way of the unwieldy monster to dispute its right of passage, but, on the contrary, the skiffs and battoaux above the island were glad to give the unusual visitor all the sea-room to which its novelty entitled it.

The rescue and its startling incidents were witnessed by thousands of people upon Smith's Island and along the wharves, and may serve either as another commentary upon the dangers of ballooning or upon the recklessness of individual balloonists. The rescued air-gymnast, after being carried to Camden, started, in company with some friends, to regain possession of his runaway property.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

At Wheaton, Du Page County, three men have been fined $350 for shooting prairie chickens on Sunday.

—Pittsburgh, Pa., has seven daily papers, and the *Dispatch*, claiming 18,000 circulation, concedes to the *Gazette* 3,500; *Post*, 2,800; *Commercial*, 6,500; *Chronicle*, 3,000; *Leader*, 7,500, and *Telegraph*, 4,800.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* learns that prairie chickens are very plenty this season, more so than in several years in some localities. The probabilities are that ducks also will be extraordinarily plentiful, and the hunters may expect some huge sport when shooting-time comes.

—A carrier-pigeon, only eight months old, owned by Henry C. Cash, Denver, flew from Cheyenne to Denver, 100 miles, in 2¾ hours, and safely delivered a message last week. A few days later a pigeon, owned by the same man, flew from Fairplay, sixty-five miles, in fifty-five minutes.

—Hog cholera is prevailing at Hittle's Grove, northwest of Atlanta, to such an extent as to check the resources of all the farmers of the vicinity. John Burt has lost two hundred shoats, and other farmers have suffered almost as severely.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

—There seems to have been a love affair in connection with the suicide of young Reed, at Hodgdon's Mills, Boothbay, Me., last week, he having been smitten with the charms of a young lass boarding at the same house, whose mother that morning had forbidden her speaking to young Reed, which order she had obeyed through the day.

—There are about a thousand officers in the United States Army, and in the Monthly Stoppage Circular of July, 1873, issued by the Paymaster-General, stoppages are entered against 117. The stoppages are, in some cases, by sentence of court-martial, in others for irregularities in accounts. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion—one tenth—of our army officers are having pay stopped for either of these causes.

—Several days ago John L. Lance, of this city, went to Chicago and informed United States Commissioner Hoyne that his former partner in the Delmonico restaurant, A. L. Thielig, had been guilty of a legal offense in issuing a check which was not stamped. Mr. Hoyne came to this city on Thursday, and took Mr. Thielig to Chicago with him, W. F. Bryan and Henry Nolte, of this city, being summoned as witnesses of the alleged misdemeanor.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—Galesburg has forfeited the renown which she obtained in former years as a "Black Abolition Hole." She now refuses to admit colored children to her public schools. She refused last Friday to lend the colored citizens an American flag to carry in the procession. On the same day a respectable colored man from this city attempted to procure a cup of tea or coffee there, but he was repulsed from three or four restaurants and eating houses, on account of his color. What has become of Galesburg's boasted regard for "universal rights?"—*Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.*

—A stranger once visiting Tacoma, asked Gen. McCarver if there was good anchorage in front of his town plat. "Plenty of it," said the General; "not less than a hundred fathoms of water in any part of the Bay. The General's estimate of anchorage was illustrated a week ago last Sunday, when a foreign vessel was towed into port and let go her anchor a few rods from shore. Seventy fathoms of cable was run out without striking bottom, when it parted, and the anchor may be going down yet for ought that is known of bottom at that place.—*Seattle Dispatch.*

—Collector Russell advertises to sell at auction, on the 25th of the present month, at the Appraiser's stores, State street block, one cask and thirty-seven bottles of gin, three bottles of wine, seventy-eight bottles of brandy, and one bottle of whisky, the same having been seized for violation of the Revenue laws. Will the newly imported State Constables allow this sort of thing to go on, or will they sit calmly by and allow the Commonwealth to be overcome by a summer shower of whisky, gin, and brandy, poured out on the community by the Lieutenant of the great Harmony Grove prohibitionist orator?—*Boston Globe.*

—The amount of freighting business that is now, and that has for some time been doing on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, is simply enormous. On yesterday no less than 317 carloads arrived at Danville from the West, and from that point east to Fort Wayne the number increased to 360. This was the heaviest amount of business ever transacted on a single day in the history of the road, and we think it will be difficult for any road in the West to make a better showing.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

—During the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Thursday, no less than 176 cars loaded with various kinds of freight arrived at Peoria. This is a somewhat larger number than usual, though not so much so as to be a subject of very special remark. Side tracks along the river-front of the city are kept constantly lined with freight-cars, while in the multifarious changes necessary in making up trains, the main tracks are generally occupied, except as such time as the regular trains are passing thereon. So numerous, in fact, are the freight-cars side tracked below Bridge street, that one would be justified in speaking of them by the mile.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* says that Capt. E. N. Pollock, of that city, was surprised the other morning, on opening his barn door, to discover that the room was filled with smoke, and his horse nearly suffocated. The gentleman removed the animal as soon as possible, and turned to for the purpose of ascertaining the origin of the fire, and, after a long search, made the discovery that an old horse-collar, which had adorned a peg in the wall for a long time was emitting the smoke, and that the leather surrounding it was literally frying. Capt. Pollock declares the case to be one of spontaneous combustion, as no fire was visible on the outside of the collar.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that a college town not many miles away is now convulsed through an epidemic of social scandal. In addition to several minor affairs, two paterfamiliases have "swapped" wives, to the destruction of the domestic peace of two families. But what makes the most talk is the case of a rich old bachelor—not so very old, either—who had wood and, as he supposed, won a fair damsel of the place. The bridal day was to have been on Thursday last. So much confidence did the would-be bridegroom place in his inamorata that he gave her $500 for the purchase of her trousseau. The girl took the money and, went to the city, but not a cent did the frugal maid expend. She bought some $400 worth of feminine attire and had it charged to her expectant lord and master. The happy day came, but no sound of marriage bells was heard. The day before the fickle fair had left, ostensibly for the South, but really for the "Hub," whither a festive student lover, who had long secretly courted her, followed. The disappointed ecclebs thinks Hymen's bonds very uncertain property, and now prefers Uncle Sam's securities.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE ON MADISON-ST. just completed; will rent entire building, 22x60, or the store and basement separate; one of the best locations in the city for business. E. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE AND ROOMS OVER store No. 626 West Madison-st. House 20 West Washington-st., near Michigan-av.; also, 4-story and basement store front house, 14 feet wide, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN—Small, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets; also store-room. 135 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room on first floor, corner building. Apply to WYMAN & CO., 110 LaSalle, cor. Adams-st., Schlosser Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY STONE BUILDING, 40 by 40 feet, with or without steam power; situated on the corner of Washington and Wells-sts.; suitable for parties doing a jobbing business, or of W. B. ARMSTRONG, 228 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR, with counters, in factory on State-st., near Fifteenth-st. L. G. HUNTINGTON, 144 State-st.

TO RENT — BASEMENT — 152 RANDOLPH-ST.; very low. W. J. DAVIS, 152 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at No. 12, Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; BATH-ROOM and all modern improvements; close by, new and good, and kept so. Call and see it at the door. A good want comfort, address N 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, NORTH Side, south of Division-st.; quiet location, near cars and bus. Address for interview H 66 Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for boarding-house; also, 1 and single rooms; offices on 1st floor. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 283 WEST MONROE-ST., UNFURnished rooms, with water, etc. Rent reasonable. Possession at once.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a private family; gas, bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience. 134 Farwell-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, to two gentlemen, or man and wife. 764 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suite, from $12 to $30. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE 228 DEARBORN-ST. (Burnside), $25. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, AND all modern conveniences for sale, for $25,000. Inquire of Aberdeen Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—87 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.; A NO. 1 COTtage of 6 rooms, closets, and bath-room. Apply at 82 Fremont.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 220 WASHington-av. Inquire at 604 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st. Rent, $30 per month.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, a cottage or small two-story house, furnished or unfurnished; must be in a first-class neighborhood and in good repair. Address H 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 6 rooms, with gas, water, and bath; location, West Side, convenient to Madison-st. line of cars. Address, stating terms, etc., H 6, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE AT Baraboo, Wis., situated on the junction of the C. P. & A. and C. & N. W. Southwestern Railroads. Solid brick building, with vaults. Stops 56 to the ton. Is under Chicago. Freights south same as Chicago, and to Chicago 15¢ per 100 lbs. Capacity of house, 250 to 300 hogs per day. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years. For further particulars apply to A. C. CAMPBELL, 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale, with a well-established business. For further information and satisfactory address C. G. HOOLEY, Real Estate, No. 230 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS QUALIFICAtions can get the exclusive agency in Chicago of a New York knitting house. A deposit of $2,500 as security for return of cash, etc., is required. Address, for particulars, CHARLES A. HATCH, 28 Wall-st., New York.

DRY GOODS STORE, FIXTURES ALL COMPLETE, for sale cheap, $150, cost $350, and store to rent; $185, and living rooms, for $75 rent. 1

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE, BINS, OFFICE, AND scale owned by us at St. Anne and St. Mary, Ill. 41 feet frame, with 15,000 bushels corn; 8x4, capacity, 80,000 bushels. No better points in Illinois for grain; direct line with Chicago, Cincinnati, and the East. Apply to CUTLER & MORTON, Earl Park, Ind.

GOOD CORNER STORE, DOING A LIVELY BUSIness, coming in about $3,000 or $4,000; any one wanting work and business, good chances. Apply to J. E. HUGHES, Room 31 Bryant Block.

I HAVE ON HAND A GREAT VARIETY OF EXcellent business chances, namely: Very fine and well-paying grocery, drug, hardware, cigar, and confectionery stores; also, saloons and lodging-houses; restaurants, bakeries, laundries, boarding-houses, etc., all good, reliable, and in the best locations; can be seen at my office. Call at once. J. C. HUSSEMAN, 39 East Madison-st., Room 12.

I HAVE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class liquor and confectionery for sale; good business; rent low; a chance seldom offered. Reason for selling going to Europe. Address I W, Box D, 118, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

MARKET FOR SALE DOING A GOOD BUSIness; first-class customers; low rent for a term of years; will bear investigation. Address MARKET, care of Chamber No. 66.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, $300 TO $500; MEAT market, $800.
Grocery, $1,500.
Plastic hard coats, $15,000.
Coal yard, $3,500.
Boots & shoes, $2,000.
Manufacturing partnerships, $2,000 to $6,000.
Tea stores in partnership, $500 to $1,000.
KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

PATENT-RIGHT FOR SALE, ENTIRE OR BY State or county; sells rapidly. D. STONER, 152 South Clark-st., Room 10.

RARE CHANCE—STOCK OF BOOKS AND STAtionery, wall-paper, fancy goods, notions, etc., in a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants; old and well-established business, doing a cash business of over $30,000 yearly; reason for selling, other business. Address J. PHIPPS, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those solicited steel-line engravings, viz.: GOLDEN WEDDING OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price, $10 per set. Any man meaning life it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address JAS. RUSSELL, Publisher, 34 Cornhill, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SHOW CARDS. PRICE, $5 per hundred. Retail at 25 cents each everywhere. A. ZELLER, 134 Rush Market-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money fast, write for particulars, and don't fail to call at 78 East Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY RARE AND BEAUTIFUL Infant's robe, also a baby basket, both worked in India. Can be seen at Mrs. SOMMERS', 280 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COW, PRICE $35, AT 225 CALUMET-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-BOAT—THE UNDIVIDED half of the boat and tons of the American Star. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Wentworth, Dearborn, Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shortland, Portland and Stewart-aves.; also on Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Fortieth, Forty-seventh, Rontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. This perfect. Warranty deeds. A small payment down, and from 2 to 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST Park Boulevard, Ogden, Franklin-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON Forty-seventh-st., one mile west of the great South Park Boulevard, at only $500 each; part and time. These lots sold two years ago at $1,000 each. The same bargain is offered for a few days only. S. W. KROTZ, 45 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Northwestern car works; easy terms; long time; to the party who will build no cash required. Also, lots on same street, Fifteenth-st., near Western-av., on easy conditions. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1200—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 1 closets, 1 pantry, summer kitchen, barn, and carpenter shop; house well arranged for two families; water up-stairs and down; lot 24x125 feet. Also, $1,000 per year, no taxes; half cash, balance six months; situated on Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Apply at Carpenter-shop, 2511 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER OR A Lumber Business.—A 2-story and basement stone-front house, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; 10 rooms and range; lot 24x100. Also, 2 cottages on Park Place, Oakland. Inquire of owner, 1 Post-Office, Chicago, stating where business is located, &c.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AT 67 STATE-ST., with 3 years and 9 months lease. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW house and lot corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS WITHIN TWO MINUTES' walk of Central Park avenue, $500 each; or more on discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL OCTAGON FRONT BRICK house, on easy cash payments. Would take piano, carpets, or parlor furniture. At 129 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER COTTAGE of Sherwood and Rose Hill, 10 rooms to a lot; $1,000 splendid business corner, ripe to be improved; $1,000. Price, only $8,500, if taken at once. J. HENRY WELL, Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER 100 FT. IN WESTFALL'S Subdivision, near South Park, for $1,000, payable as follows: $50 down, and balance in monthly payments of $20 each. WILSON, FRISBIE & CO., Room 8, No. 189 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NINE LOTS IN ALLEN'S Addition, South Side, which we will sell cheap or trade for a house in Kenwood. WILSON, FRISBIE & CO., Room 8, No. 189 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRAble and commodiously-arranged house, of 12 or 13 rooms, with modern conveniences. Also, one of the best locations on the avenue; to be sold on easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., BUDdington's Addition, Hyde Park, on easy terms; also, near chuncher, on Forty-first-st., to be sold on easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECULATORS TAKE NOTICE—WE offer 30 lots inside of city limits, at great sacrifices, to close out joint interest. To a person buying $5,000 cash, we can give time on $5,000 more. WILSON, FRISBIE & CO., Room 8, No. 189 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, real estate dealers and brokers, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: Ogden, Wentworth, Archer, Gardner, Union, Halsted, Wallace, Sherman, Throop, Peoria, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Halsted, Emerald and Dashiell-sts. Small cash payments, 2 years' credit. Apply at once. Interest will soon be 10 per cent; terms only 6 per cent. Apply to owner, HENRY W. OTIS, 120 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., 80 FT. NORTH FRONT, near Union-av., SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—132x137 FT TO A 20-FT alley, on North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BRICK BASEment store, 2-story and basement dwelling, 22 feet front, just built; on South Morgan-st., near Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, lot 25x125, on Warren-av., near Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. This school is the

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Progress of the New York Agricultural Editorial Party—Kansas City—Kansas Agricultural College—The Texas Cattle-Trade—Sabbath on the Cars—Tree-Planting on the Plains—Corn on the Plains—Stock-Growing and Settlements—Destruction of the Buffalo—Denver—The Narrow-Gauge Railway—In the Canons.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER-TOUR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—The party reached this city at 4 a. m., and took breakfast. After breakfast, the Mayor and other city authorities gave the party a ride in carriages about the city, and out to the Exposition-grounds that are now being fitted up for the September show.

KANSAS CITY

claims a population of something over 35,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of a large trade. They claim to do the largest beef-packing business in the West, and it is also a point for large shipments of cattle; and it is here that the Kansas Pacific Road unloads the stock for water and feed. The city is on seven hills, more or less. The soil being loess, it is easily cut down and used for filling. It is laid out with wide streets, and things look lively generally. Many of its business-men are from Chicago and other parts of Illinois. In the time of the California gold-fever, the place was called Westport Landing, and was a noted place for outfitting for the overland journey. Now it is the point of distribution and shipment of Northwest Missouri and points west.

At 9:30 a. m., the party took the train over the Kansas Pacific Railroad for Denver. The first stage of the journey is up the

KAW RIVER VALLEY.

Two years ago, this valley was almost an unbroken field of corn. Now, there is considerable corn; but wheat and oats have also had attention. The crops of all kinds are good, as Kansas has had timely rains during the season. The wheat is all cut, and most of it in stack, and the farmers are busy with the oat-crop. At Manhattan is the

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE;

but these Agricultural Colleges have developed so little of value to agriculture that agricultural editors have little or no sympathy with them, and the party made no stop, but admired the pretty village of 1,500 inhabitants that sits here a gem in this beautiful and fertile valley, of which so much has been said in the early history of Bleeding Kansas. At this point resides a "veteran" who gives the readers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE so much valuable information in regard to the care and diseases of animals. Citizens of Kansas generally speak well of this Agricultural College, as it has kept pretty clear of the more glaring faults of some of her Sisters; yet all think that a more technological course would be of more value to the industries of the State.

The party dined at Topeka, and were fortunate in having a good dinner.

Abeline is deserted by its stock-men, and the shipping-yards have grown rank with weeds, for westward the star of empire wends its way, and settlements crowded the herder farther west, and he has planted his home at Ellsworth, so far into the heart of the old "desert" that he hopes no one will distance him. Ellsworth is the great headquarters of the

TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

This trade has been tapped by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, yet there is an immense trade in these cattle at those points. And, all along the lines of these roads Texas cattle are seen scattered over the prairie.

The party spent the night at Salina, and, in the morning, July 22, resumed their journey over the great plain. To this point from Kansas City is 185 miles, and the rise has been quite uniform, at 3 feet per mile, or 600 feet. Fifty miles farther, and we have passed the rainy line, and the grass has become cured as though frost had passed over it; and yet the thousands of Texas cattle that are feeding upon this dry grass are fat, and thrive as though feeding on the best of our blue-grass pasture.

TRAVELING ON THE SABBATH.

The Pullman car that contained the party runs smoothly and almost noiselessly, and a large number of the party are busy with their pencils; but, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Williams, the leader of the party, went through the car, and gave to each member a small volume of "revival songs," and announced that the Rev. Mr. Clift would lead the morning service, and we had the usual sermon of a New England congregation.

At Wilson the train made a halt to allow the party to inspect the

TREE-PLANTING EXPERIMENTS

of Mr. Elliott, the Industrial Agent of the Company. I saw this planting two years ago, then in its infancy. Many things have failed, as might have been anticipated; but the two years have shown that tree-planting on this plain, or as it has been called, the "Great American Desert," is not only possible, but an assured fact.

Among the trees are ailanthus from seed. This proves to be at home here and a tree of great promise. It will probably take the place of cottonwood and pine for ties; and the railroad-men say that, for this purpose, it is better than either pine or cottonwood. Its growth, as we know, is very rapid, and here it grows three to six feet a year without irrigation, and at an elevation of 1,600 feet. We are now rising at an average of ten feet to the mile, and are near the Smoky Hill River, which is one of the sources of the Kaw.

We noticed white ash and green ash from seed; ash leaf maple, both transplanted and from seed; catalpa from seed and transplanted; locust, from seed; elm, transplanted and from seed; honey-locust, from seed and transplanted; silver-leaf maple, from seed and transplanted. Of the poplars, I noted Lombardy and silver. Abele willows do not thrive so well; that is, they grow very bushy. In time they may do better, especially if planted in large bodies to give the plants shelter. White willow, and golden, grown from cuttings; black walnut, transplanted and from nuts; butternuts, from seed; Kentucky coffee-tree, from seed; Austrian and Scotch pine and red cedar.

Of shrubs I noted tamarix, spireas, Tillar's deutzia, scabra and D. Crenata, English bird-cherry, peach from seed, Concord grapes, Chickasaw plums, and Morrello cherries.

The larch may be said to have proved a failure at this point, and doubtless on all this dry, plain land, without irrigation.

The stock-men are settling all along the road, and the last two years have developed quite large settlements at some of the stations. At Walker I saw

GOOD SOD CORN

on the plain, without irrigation, and, in fact, there can be no irrigation on the road, unless artesian wells may succeed.

All the late-planted corn will, no doubt, prove a failure, but the early is now in tassel. The green corn makes a contrast with the dry prairie-grass that covers all this plain. At Ogallah the corn was somewhat frayed out by the wind, yet it was fully tasseled out; and this was the last field that we passed that looked as though it would make good roasting ears. At this point we are 2,300 feet above the sea.

For a long time this

MUST BE A PASTORAL REGION,

for it cannot compete with more favored points for agriculture; but, for stock-growing, it is difficult to find a more profitable location. At the same time, by the use of shelter-belts, a considerable amount of vegetables may be grown for local use.

A very little water will be required to insure a forest growth, as, after the trees begin to shade the ground, they will take care of themselves, by simply checking the evaporation. The ashes, elm, ash-leaf maple, and ailanthus will grow and thrive; and osage-orange grows quite well, but it winter-kills at the top rather badly.

Mr. Elliott complained of the rabbits as cutting off his trees. Even the larch and pines did not escape them. Then the small grasshoppers did some mischief. But the rabbits can be killed, and the grasshoppers are less formidable than many have supposed.

At Kit Carson, the Kansas Pacific Company are making a branch road to the Valley of the Arkansas, and thence to Pueblo and the west, probably to the Pacific. This Company has

AN IMMENSE LAND-GRANT,

that in turn will be of great value. We cannot expect to see 500 or 600 miles of wild prairie put under culture in a half-a-dozen years, but it will come rapidly, for the stock-men are already making large purchases, and ranches of 5,000 to 10,000 acres are not uncommon.

At Buffalo station was an acre or more covered with piles of dry buffalo hides. These have been killed this season, and, as the skins are of no value beyond that of leather-making, they are brought in, dried, and piled up ready for shipment. Some hundreds of feet. [illegible] lay on the ground, going through the curing process. At this rate of slaughter,

THE BUFFALO WILL SOON DISAPPEAR

from the plains. We only saw some half-a-dozen, and those at a great distance. The latter part of the journey was made at night, some 60 or 70 miles before reaching Denver; and along that part are hundreds of heads of Texas cattle grazing on the great plain.

DENVER.

DENVER, July 28.—The city is very much as it was two years ago; the same activity, the same crowded condition of the hotels, the same throng of health and pleasure-seekers, and the same reckless round of speculation. To-day the party received their letters, washed off the dust of travel, and went out sight-seeing. To most of them the sight was unexpected of so much business, so like the busy cities of the East. They were somewhat surprised to see all the elements of civilization blended right at the portals of the Rocky Mountains and on the hither side of the Trans-Missouri plains. We met many old friends at this point, who had left the pleasant prairies of our State to make new homes in this paradise for the pioneer.

Denver has so often been written up, that I may be pardoned for this single mention, for the party makes no long stay, and, Tuesday morning, July 29, at 7 a. m., the party are in the cars of the Denver & Rio Grande

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD,

in charge of Mr. Boise, the Superintendent, Gov. Hunt, and other gentlemen connected with the road. For the first 50 miles, the ascent is 2,000 feet, or an average of 40 feet to the mile, the maximum grade being 75 feet per mile. At the summit, or the top of the divide between the South Platte and the Arkansas Rivers, is a lake of some 80 rods in length, which has an outlet at both ends, thus dividing its waters between the two rivers. At this time the discharge is very slight, but during the rainy season is quite perceptible.

The cost of this narrow gauge road is to the wide-gauge as three to five, and then the same proportion of expense is found in the running expense, and this includes the transfer of freight. The passenger-cars have seats for thirty-five persons; and a new car, just received, but not yet in use, has seats for forty persons. The freight-cars carry eight tons, and the loads are transferred for from $1 to $2 per car. There can be no question of the value of the narrow-gauge road, as a branch road, over the wide-gauge, in all cases; while here it is an absolute necessity. The little engine hauls eight loaded cars up the grade, which is sixty-four tons to the train, and at the rate of ten miles the hour. The speed for the regular passenger-trains is seventeen and a half miles, including stoppings. We have many roads in Illinois, now running, that will have to be changed to this narrow-gauge if the stockholders ever expect to see a dividend. In doing this, they will only follow the plan pursued by the Ohio & Mississippi in changing from the broad-gauge to that of the ordinary gauge. Experience has now demonstrated the wisdom of this kind of railway. For the mountains, except for leading through lines, it is an absolute necessity, more especially in penetrating the mining region. We must look for relief in the reduced cost of making and operating railroads, or, under the present cost and management of the roads, we need not look for any very marked reduction.

The party dined at

COLORADO SPRINGS,

seventy-six miles south of Denver, and some dozen miles from Pike's Peak. Why this place should have the appellation of Spring, I do not know; certainly, there are no springs within less than six miles, and these are the Soda Springs. The Fountain, which is here made up of the Fountain, Cheyenne Creek, and Monument Creek, is a respectable stream, and capable of irrigating several hundred thousand acres of rich prairie-land, that only needs water to make it a prime agricultural district. Where the water has been applied, the crops look very promising. The spring wheat is late this season, is just headed out, and the potatoes are in bloom.

Colorado City is 2 miles distant, in the direction of the Peak. After dinner, the party visited

CHEYENNE CANON,

located at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain, and distant 4 miles in an air-line, but 7 miles by the road. The party left their carriages at the mouth of the canon, and followed the windings of the stream for a mile or more, to the High Falls, where the trail ended. The artists, botanists, and bug-hunters had a good time, and were in ecstacies, but were told that the morrow would reveal more wonders. The party returned to the springs for the night; and, July 30, took carriages for the Manitou Soda-Springs; but, in doing this, they took the route that leads to Queen's Canon and Glen Ezra, where is the fine residence of Gen. Palmer. Glen Ezra is one of the most fairy-like spots on this little globe. The Devil's Punch Bowl is the end of the foot-path, and you return to admire the grounds, the Douglas and the Menzin springs, that give their silver lining to the glen. We then drove to the Garden of the Gods, where a couple of hours were spent in admiring this wonderful place. The artists were now busy, and, at some not far distant day, the public will be able to see some of the scene as they saw it.

RURAL.

THE LITTLE ITALIAN SLAVES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If it be true (as has been asserted, and not disproved) that Chicago contains a number of little boys who have been stolen from their homes in Italy, and compelled to roam our streets from morn to midnight, and bring their cruel and avaricious owners from $1 to $3 a day, under penalty of a severe flogging in case of failure, is it not for the interest and credit of our Italian citizens, more than any other people, to investigate the matter, and either refute the charges or punish the offenders? I myself have met these street-musicians late at night, some of them not over 5 or 6 years old, crying as if their little hearts would break; and when asked what troubled them, they would reply that they dreaded to go home, because the "boss" would beat them for not earning the sum daily demanded of them. My ignorance of Italian and their imperfect English prevented my getting much information from them, but I gathered enough to convince me that these boys—the youngest of them—are in a state of virtual, if not actual, slavery. Now, the Italians can investigate the matter for themselves. They can speak the language, and Americans cannot. They can interrogate the boys apart by themselves. With a promise of protection, they can ascertain their history, parentage, and especially whether their service is voluntary and legal, or enforced and contrary to law and humanity. They can then interview their masters, and, by close questioning and observation, prove whether, as parents or guardians, they have a right to the service and wages of the boys. Demand their authority, and, if reasonable men, they will show it. Otherwise, arrest them. This is an important and serious matter, and concerns all good citizens; but the burden of investigation and reproach, if there be any, rests chiefly on the Italian people. They should call a meeting, and not merely denounce the iniquity, but take steps to eradicate it.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial on "Electoral Reform," you state that the bill going to be introduced by Mr. Morton on this subject, at the next session of Congress, will likely meet all existing and possible difficulties in the Presidential election.

Now, suppose we should have carried out Mr. Morton's plan at the election last fall, and Mr. Greeley should have received a majority of the district votes, would not, by his death, the same trouble have arisen as under the present system, unless a new election had been held, which would have certainly been very inconvenient and of great expense to the country. For this reason, do you not think that the following provision ought to be made for this point in Mr. Morton's bill: In case the candidate who received the largest number of votes should die before the counting of votes by Congress, the candidate for Vice-President running on the same ticket ought to become President, and he should appoint a suitable person for Vice-President, such appointment to be confirmed by Congress? B. S.

HARVEST-HOME AT CLINTON, ILL.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is the intention of this city to hold a grand Picnic and Harvest-Home on the 14th of August, and they have issued invitations to the people along the lines of the three railroads running through this city, and made arrangements for excursion trains over the same, and expect one of the largest gatherings ever held in Central Illinois.

Gov. Beveridge and Ex-Gov. Palmer have written letters stating that they will be here on [illegible] the people.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

What His Seventeenth Wife Says of Him—His Mean Treatment of Her—The Prophet Afraid of One of His Spouses.

A New York *Herald* correspondent has had an interview with Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young, Brigham's seventeenth wife, who is now seeking a divorce and alimony. The lady says that she was driven into marrying him; that she never loved him, and never said to him that she loved him; and that she looked upon him as a heartless despot. She continued:

From the very beginning of my married association with Brigham Young his manner of providing for me was of the meanest character. I had to come up, even from the farm, four miles distant, to the commissary of his family, and was glad when I could get five pounds of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of tea, a bar of soap, and a pound of candles. That I would get about once a month. About a year ago I complained to him that I had not sugar enough and he allowed me what I required. When I returned to the city he furnished me a house in a very ordinary way, and I continued to live in the best manner I could. But it was the same stingy way. When a beef was killed I got some fresh meat; but I was frequently months without seeing it. Tired with this manner of existence, I asked his permission to keep boarders, with the view of aiding myself and procuring for one of my sons a musical instrument, as he was passionately fond of music. The permission was granted, and I kept boarders from last March. My house was small, and the business was not very lucrative. I consequently went to him, six weeks ago, and asked him to aid me—to give me some assistance to make life tolerable. He seemed angry, and complained that he had so many expenses, and that he wanted me to keep myself—to take the money that I had saved to buy an organ for my son and keep myself and family with it. I got a stove out of him, but that was all. During the last year I only obtained from him two calico dresses.

Reporter—How does he get along with his other wives?

Lady—He keeps them so under his thumb that they dare not say anything. To their particular friends they complain. They are very much tried with his course.

Reporter—What they do they complain of chiefly?

Lady—They are mortified by his partiality to Amelia and his prodigal expenditure of money to give her everything she wants, while they live in a very plain way and are forced to earn a good deal of their support.

Reporter—How has she obtained such an influence over him. It certainly cannot be her good looks, for she is not a beauty.

Lady—It puzzles everybody. The other wives think that he is afraid of her because she is such a virago. She has threatened to leave him hundreds of times, I suppose. It is said that she trots him about everywhere that she pleases and when she gets into one of her tantrums she smashes furniture and everything around. She is the only one in the family that he dreads.

Reporter—Why should he submit to her to such an extent while he humbles and neglects the others?

Lady—He thinks, doubtless, it would be a great scandal if she left him; besides, she is acquainted with a great many things that he would never want brought before the public.

Reporter—Do any of the other wives threaten to leave him?

Lady—I think if the Court compels him to support one that the young wife whom he married a few months before me would also leave.

Reporter—What does she complain of?

Lady—When this lady had a daughter to him Amelia was so enraged, as she had been childless herself, that she forbade Brigham ever to be a husband to that young wife again. This wife, Mary, is very miserable. She is young and beautiful, and Brigham would probably visit her, but dare not. After he had been absent several months from her house he called to bid her good-by as he was about to go South last fall. She refused to shake hands with him, and told him that if he could afford to stay away so long from her while he was living in the same city with her, she could afford not to shake hands.

Reporter—Why does he take young wives and use them in this manner?

Lady—It flatters his vanity to let the world see that he can get young women to marry him.

Reporter—Do you not think that he takes these wives because his religion requires him to do so?

Lady—In former times he had some other passion to gratify; now it is vanity. I do not think that he believes in his own religion.

THE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC CASE.

Judge Dillon Appoints a Receiver—The Court as a Railroad-Builder.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Aug. 8.

In the great case of Kennedy et al. vs. The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Judge Dillon has arrived at an opinion, an abstract of which we present:

On the bill filed, Judge Dillon appointed a Receiver for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad; that is, for the extension or uncompleted lines running from Watab to Brainard and from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, on or near the Canada line. The Receiver was authorized to borrow $5,000,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent upon bonds or debentures to be issued by the Receiver, payable in five years, the form of the bond or debenture being prescribed in the order and decree of the Court. These are made a first lien upon the road and lands which appertain to the uncompleted road. The amount of road yet to be built is over 200 miles, and it must be completed by Dec. 3 next in order to save the land-grant, which is the principal security of the bondholders.

There are about $10,000,000 of bonds held in Holland which have no other security than the said uncompleted line of road and the land-grant. It is understood that the $5,000,000 necessary to complete the road will be advanced to the Receiver upon the bonds and debentures above mentioned, which the Receiver is restrained in the order from selling below par, and from selling at all except he can be certain of selling enough to insure means sufficient to complete the road in time to save the land grant. Judge Dillon, with the acquiescence of both parties, has appointed Hon. Jesse P. Farley, of Dubuque, as Receiver. Mr. Farley has been connected with the railroads for many years in various capacities, and is well known to the people of Iowa as a man of unquestioned integrity and of great energy and worth. The order appointing him directed that all contracts for construction and purchases of iron, etc., shall be approved by the Court or one of its Judges. The representatives in this country of the Dutch bondholders have cabled to Amsterdam, and received assurances that the necessary funds to complete the road and save the grant shall be forthcoming without delay, as they had confidence there that, the United States Court having taken possession of the road, the funds would be sacredly applied to the object for which they were furnished.

Judge Dillon, in making the appointment of a Receiver, remarked that, though the proceeding of a Court undertaking to build a railroad was novel, yet Equity had jurisdiction and power to preserve the trust property and security, and it was plain that, if the Receiver was not appointed, the land-grant would lapse and the 10,000,000 of bondholders would lose all.

The Judge declined to appoint a Receiver for the completed line owned by the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which is a different corporation from the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, for which the Receiver was appointed.

The Judge declined to make the $5,000,000 to be borrowed by the Receiver a lien upon the completed lines owned by the First Division Company, which are under mortgage for the funds with which they were built.

The Judge expressed the opinion that the Court had jurisdiction, and that, upon the case made, it was clear to his mind that it ought to be exercised, as nothing but judicial intervention could save the imperiled security.

This is the first instance in the country in which a Court has undertaken to build an important line of railroad, and to raise the money therefor.

The Philadelphia Swindler.

Philadelphia (Aug. 7) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The excitement attending the discovery of frauds in the office of the Recorder of Deeds is gradually subsiding, and, as further details are made known reducing the amount out of which Leslie is supposed to have swindled the people, a better feeling has followed. Thus far, after carefully examining the records, it has been ascertained that his transactions will not reach quite $100,000. This is large enough, but as it will require weeks to bring to the surface the exact amount, there is no telling what the figures will be. The trouble has occasioned a deep-seated feeling of uneasiness among property-holders who now demand that in the future the records in the office be more closely guarded, in order to prevent similar disgraceful and dangerous transactions.

Among the principal sufferers are several insurance companies, who advanced Leslie large sums on properties vastly encumbered, but which he very nicely "cleared" by writing out certificates to that effect and securing the signature of the Recorder and having his seal affixed. The building associations, of which there are a legion in this city, come in for their full share; but it is thought that they will escape a great deal more fortunately than they anticipated when the excitement was at its height. His operations with them were transacted on a plan similar with the insurance companies and private individuals. Their attorneys have been searching the records, but as yet have not given their losses to the public. It is now said that the Goliath of real estate manipulators has succeeded in reaching Belgium, as he took his departure from this country over two weeks ago. As there is no extradition treaty between the United States and that Kingdom it is difficult to see how Leslie will ever be reached. Ex-Recorder Houseman has promptly and honorably acted in the matter, as he has notified those who have suffered through Leslie's operations to make out their statements and he will indemnify them freely out of his own pocket. He was not a city officer, as was generally the impression, but was a State officer, and gave bonds.

SNAKE-STORIES.

Some Wonderful Yarns.

BATTLE BETWEEN A MAN AND A MOCCASIN.

Sumter, S. C. (Aug. 2), Correspondence of the New York World.

A most exciting battle took place a few miles from this town a few days since between a well-to-do farmer and a snake described by the gentleman as a moccasin perhaps of the highland species. The gentleman was returning home from town with his wife and child in a buggy drawn by two spirited horses, when his horses stopped in evident affright at the sight of a monster snake lying across the track some distance in front of them. Giving the reins to his wife the gentleman left the buggy and selecting a piece of fence-rail advanced and struck the snake one blow, when the rail unfortunately broke and left him defenseless. The snake immediately dashed at him and ran him fiercely, until finding he was about to be overtaken the gentleman made for his buggy, which he barely reached in time, the snake springing up with great force against the wheel as he jumped in alongside his wife. In a moment the gentleman had his buggy whip in hand, and with the butt end of it had a desperate fight with the monster, which continued its determined efforts to effect an entrance to the buggy. The horses becoming uneasy and the wife dreadfully alarmed, the lines in her hands were somewhat relaxed, and the team made a spurt which at once carried the party a hundred yards from the scene of conflict. Looking back and finding that his enemy held the field and showed no disposition to run, the gentleman again left his buggy, and securing a stout and reliable club, returned and renewed the fight. As he advanced, and when within a few feet, the snake sprung at him with distended jaws, when a well-directed blow laid him on the ground, where he was soon despatched. The snake was five inches in diameter and nearly nine feet long.

A MOUNTAIN-MONSTER.

From the Deseret News (Utah).

On the 16th instant Mr. Walker, his brother Sylvester, and their cousin John Coon were felling timber for Mr. Standish's mill, in the right fork of Coon's Canon, about three-quarters of a mile from the point of the mountain west from this city, on the high peak south of Black Rock. Between 10 and 11 in the morning a deer ran by where they were working, and our informant snatched up a Sharp's rifle and started in pursuit. When he had continued the chase for about a mile, due north, he was startled by a loud, shrill whistle and hiss, which he at first thought might be a signal from an Indian. He came to a halt and looked about him, and heard the noise of rocks rattling southeast from where he stood. He turned, when, to his horror, he saw approaching him at a very rapid rate a serpent which he judged was between thirty and forty feet long and about ten inches through the body. The reptile's head was raised fully six feet from the ground, and his jaws were open fifteen or eighteen inches wide, with large fangs growing from both upper and lower jaws. Walker was almost petrified with fear, but the hope of saving his own life made him start to run. The serpent was, however, was too quick for him, and jumped at and knocked him down, striking him on the left shoulder just below the shoulder-blade, going over him and down the mountain to the southwest for a short distance, when he turned and pursued Walker, who had risen and with a speed inspired by the deadliest fear was making his way to the top of the ridge. Unfortunately for our informant, he stumbled, and immediately felt the weight of his monstrous pursuer gliding over his body. He gave himself up for lost then, but it seems hard to tell which was the most frightened, the man or the snake, for the latter did not seem disposed to run the risk of a contest, but, gliding across the body of the prostrate man, he slid off at a tremendous rate toward the ridge of the mountain and across it to the east side. Walker rose and watched his movements, and says that after crossing to the east side, the snake turned and recrossed to the west side and went down the mountain a few yards and then twined himself around a large mahogany tree, where he remained waving his head to and fro, flapping his tail on the rocks, and whistling and hissing defiance. That was the last he saw of him, for he made his way back to his companions as quickly as he could. They wanted to return and hunt for the serpent, but the hero of the adventure was too weak from fright and excitement to do so, but says they intend to go on an expedition to hunt the snake in a very short time. The color of the reptile was yellow, with a black mark like a half-moon on each side of his eyes; he had a beard or fuzz round his mouth, and what appeared to our informant to be a crown-shaped mass on the top of head. The latter was about six inches high, and varied in color, being green, blue, white, yellow, and red. The head of the creature was about as large as that of a full-grown bull-dog, and in shape between that of a bull-dog and a monkey. His body was covered with hard scales, six or eight inches long.

FIGHT WITH RATTLESNAKES.

From the Osceola (Ia.) Farmer.

A Doyle township man, whose name has escaped us, says he was out in his field on Monday last, when he came upon a large rattlesnake which had been wounded in some way, but was as full of fight as a Modoc Indian in the lava bed. The farmer dealt a blow at his snakeship with a whiffle-tree, which by some means slipped from his hand. He then kicked at the reptile, when it fastened its fangs in the toe of his boot and could not be shaken off. Hearing a suspicious noise in his rear, the man, now somewhat alarmed, turned and saw reinforcements coming to the aid of the snake in the shape of two other large "rattlers," which were blowing and rattling like Senator Carpenter defending the back-pay steal. The farmer suddenly remembered that he had an engagement elsewhere, and not wishing to dispute about trifles, and not having time to do anything else, made a boot-jack of a friendly grub, and left his boot in the hands of the enemy. When he returned in the course of an hour or two the boot was nowhere to be found, nor had it been found at latest advices. No person had been in the field so far as known, and that man firmly believes that the snakes carried it off to some sequestered spot, so to speak.

COMPELLED TO DISGORGE.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

The following singular circumstance lately happened at the residence of Col. R. L. Mott, in this city: "The housekeeper, a white lady, has a mocking-bird in her room, which is in the third story of the handsome mansion. On going to her room Tuesday night the lady threw an apron over the cage that the light might not disturb the songster. The cage is hung low near a window. The lady suddenly heard a fluttering noise in the direction of the cage. Throwing off the covering placed there a little while before, she found that a black looking snake, three feet long, had partly swallowed the bird. The reptile could not get any farther between the bars. Taking the situation in at a glance, the lady made for the snake with a broomstick. The result of the fight was the bird jerked loose unharmed and the snake escaped by the window. How the varmint got to the third story is a mystery. There are no trees high enough on that side.

DOUBLE-HEADERS.

Sylvester Bowman, of Claiborne County, Ky., undertook to bruise the head of a six-foot serpent lately, but the pesky serpent came near turning the tables on Bowman. Another man helped him out of the scrape, and the snake was found to have a horn at the end of its tail a little over an inch and a quarter long, shaped like a rooster's spur. But what was still more astonishing, it had two eyes in its tail, which, excepting the horn, was shaped exactly like the head, but was not so large. Indeed, to see the tail, one would have thought that it was the head, and that the horn was its tongue. The horn was very sharp. The snake seemed very fierce at its tail end, and endeavored to strike everything that came near its tail. Various experiments were made to ascertain whether it could see with the eyes in its tail, and it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that it could. These eyes had lids, which opened and shut and gleamed with anger. Indeed, the tail-head seemed far more fierce than the other head. It was so fierce at both ends that it was necessary to shoot it.

The Elk River (Minn.) *News* says that Mr. Jones, of Battle Brook, in that (Sherburne) county, captured alive upon his farm a snake with two heads, one upon each end of its body. The heads were exactly alike, and it was impossible to tell which way the thing would move until it was in motion. He kept it for several days, and exhibited it to many who had the curiosity to call and see it, but at last let it escape, and has been unable to find it since.

THE FATHER OF ALL SNAKES.

From the Barnesville Enterprise.

A few days since while Joseph Selby was gathering raspberries he came to what he supposed to be a log, and being somewhat tired he sat down upon it to take a rest, when, much to his surprise, he commenced moving down the hill. He was so much frightened that he did not know for some time what was the propelling power, but when he recovered himself he found that it was a monster snake carrying him upon its back. He supposed it was from fifty to sixty feet long and as thick as his body. He fell off during the journey, and the snake continued down into the hollow. This snake has been seen by various parties for several years past, mostly in the raspberry season, but nobody has enjoyed such an intimate acquaintance with the monster as Mr. Selby.

Success of Americans at Vienna.

C. C. F., in the Baltimore American.

The goods on exhibition in the American department continue to command as much, if not more, attention than those of any other country in the exposition. They have the merit of their being nearly all novelties, and the only articles of their kind to be found in the exposition. There are no fancy goods, and not much of the ornamental, but they partake rather of the necessary and the useful. The appreciation of visitors is shown by the fact that, comparatively small as the display is, there are more articles marked "sold" than in the departments of any other country. It is, in fact, the only department in the main building where visitors closely examine everything, for the reason that they are mostly articles never before seen in Europe, and have been brought here for the reason that they are new. The halls of the American division are poorly decorated, the display of flags being small, and most of them of a very inferior quality, while every other country is brilliant with silk flags, arranged in the most artistic manner. The exhibitors complain also that they receive no attention from our Minister or the Commissioners, most of whom have long since left Vienna, and are spending the summer in Switzerland. They say that the Emperor has been more attentive to them than any one else.

The American division of the machinery department continues to attract great attention, and nearly every piece of machinery has upon it a card with the word "sold" printed in large letters. This of itself is a mark of appreciation that is unmistakable. So, also, in the American Agricultural Building, nearly all the reapers and mowers are marked "sold," as well as many of the drills, horse-rakes, and plows. Indeed, it is evident that there will be very little of what has been brought here from the United States to be taken back again, and, when at Trieste last week, our Consul told us that one of the vessels that brought the goods over was about to be sent home. The American machinery for the manufacture of shoes, of which there is a good display, attracts great attention. It was in motion to-day, and so great was the throng of spectators that we could not get within ten feet of the rail that surrounds it. It is also all marked "sold," and many orders have been received for similar machines.

In photography, the American display not only exceeds that of every other country in the way of execution, but the ladies whose likenesses are presented are regarded as wonderful specimens of female beauty. Many of them are of life-size, and are presented in rich and tasteful attire, with none of that exposure of the person by low-necked dresses which distinguish the European photographs.

Attempt to Wreck a Railroad Train.

La Harpe, Ill. (Aug. 4), Correspondence of the Bushnell Record.

On last Thursday morning, as the eastern-bound passenger train on the Burlington branch of the T. P. & W. Railway left Iowa station, about 4 o'clock, the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track, and saw a fire at one of the bridges. On going forward the conductor discovered that the bridge, about sixty feet in length, was on fire. He immediately took buckets and extinguished the flames, and cobbled up with the ends of ties and succeeded in getting his train across. He had proceeded but but a short distance when he discovered the next bridge was on fire, but not so far burned as to be unsafe. He put out the fire, and came on with his train, only about an hour late. At the first bridge there was found an old piece of red checked flannel, tied to a stick and stuck in the ground, and on it a slip of paper with this note:

Stop killing our stock and this will stop.

MANY GRANGERS.

Not satisfied with this daring outrage, on last Friday night, Aug. 1, they burned ten stock-cars at Iowa station, and destroyed property amounting to over $10,000.

P. S.—8:50 p. m.—There have been three persons arrested, who will undergo examination to-morrow.

Reunion of the Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

A re-union of the Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers will be held at Madison, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1873. At 10 o'clock a. m., business meeting in the Assembly chamber, after which we will proceed with invited guests by steamer across Lake Monona to Winnequah, where a collation will be served by the Committee of Arrangements. Gens. A. J. Smith, T. K. Smith, J. McArthur, and others are expected to be present.

Comrades, strive to answer "HERE" once more at the roll-call, Sept. 3, 1873, and let us renew the friendship and fraternal relation which we all felt and acknowledged in those trying yet glorious days of army life as a regiment.

Let us revive the many pleasant associations, and have such a time as shall dwell long and pleasantly in our memories.

Ordered, that the Thirty-third be present, with their wives and lady friends.

GEN. J. B. MOORE President.
COL. B. H. VIRGIN, Corresponding Secretary.

A Long Branch Belle.

There is now, it is said, in one of the principal hotels at the Branch, a lady so careful of her complexion, which is said to be remarkable in many respects, that she never leaves her room during the day, and has all her meals brought to her. She remains in a darkened room all day long, gloomy and desolate, fearing that the sun, shining through, may freckle her fair face or turn it to a healthy brown. What pleasure has she, pray, at the Branch? Every night she comes out radiantly beautiful, the gas-light giving a soft glow to her fair cheek and a sparkle to her eye. She has spent time at the toilet, you may be sure, and she moves grandly about among the crowds in the corridors, in the parlors, and on the piazza for half an hour; then what? She goes to her room and stays there for another twenty-four hours.—*Long Branch Letter.*

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......Aug. 9 and 10.

Schr Potomac, Oconto, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Scow Forest, North Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr William Smith, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Colonel H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Cedar River, lumber.
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Hamilton, Jackson Pier, railroad ties.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr E. B. Blake, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Ebenezer, Horn's Pier, wood.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon, lumber.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Helen Blood, Bailey's Pier, wood.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Milwaukee Bell, Little Suamico, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.
Prop Eldorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Hero, Kalamazoo, slabs.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Oconto, lumber.
Prop Chicago Belle, Grand Haven, fruit.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, railroad ties.
Prop Depere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Elba, Ludwig's Pier, tan-bark.
Scow Sea-Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Holland, lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, White Lake, railroad ties.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Scow Banner, Muskegon, railroad ties.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Gallatine, Buffalo, coal.
Barge E. Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Haze, United States supply steamer.
Prop New Era, Ludington, towing raft.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, no cargo.
Barge Argonaut, Buffalo, no cargo.
Schr Atlanta, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Tom Pain, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Silver Cloud, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr T. G. Avery, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Thos. Parsons, Milwaukee, grain.
Schr O. Barber, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Trio, South Haven, wood.
Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr Frederick, Holland, wood.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, wood.
Schr Driver, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kate Howard, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, McCarthy's Pier, railroad ties.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Green Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Tug Bismarck, Menominee, towing.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Prop California, Montreal, sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Sheboygan, lumber.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Brig Pilgrim, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Joseph Dresden, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mosella, Menominee, lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, wood.
Schr Ivy Lawson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Addie, Calwell's Pier, lumber.
Schr L. A. Burton, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. H. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gipsy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arundell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Madison, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, sundries.
Scow D. R. Owen, White Lake, bark.
Bark Ethan Allen, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Louise McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. Painter, South Haven, bark.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Argo, Clay Bank, telegraph poles.
Schr Robert Campbell, Ford River, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary, Wallen's Pier, wood.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand River, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow L. Strom, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow Hercules, Carolton, wood.
Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow Milan, Pensaukee, lumber.
Scow C. G. Wright, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Conquest, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Kittie Grant, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr D. Ferguson, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Annie Tomine, Madison, lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, railroad ties.
Schr Beloit, Two Rivers, railroad ties.
Schr Jessie Philips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, staves.

CLEARED......Aug. 9 and 10.

Stmr Champlain, Ogdensburg, 10,007 bu corn, 300 bbls flour.
Bark Nelson, Buffalo, 31,500 bu corn.
Schr Francis Palmer, Buffalo, 40,400 bu corn.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 38,018 bu corn.
Barge A. Gibhart, Port Colbourne, 24,357 bu corn.
Schr N. Paddington, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Cleveland, 25,875 bu oats.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 bags oats, 50 tcs lard.
Scow A. Tomine, Ludington, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 250 dry hides.
Schr M. Thompson, Whitehall, 3 brls beef.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 1 brl oil.
Bark E. Corning, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 500 bu oats.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 50 brls salt.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 1,00 bu oats.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Kenosha, 30,000 ft lumber, 500 brls salt.

NIGHT CLEARANCES AND SUNDAY.

Schr Tailor, Kingston, 18,775 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, 18,502 bu corn.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 26,112 bu corn, 500 brls 100 brls corn meal, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.

Lake Freights

were more active at unchanged rates, or at 5c for corn and 6c for wheat to Buffalo, 11½c for corn to Oswego, and 11¾c for corn to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Saufland, A. P. Nichols, and barge Russell, corn at 5c; prop Chicago, wheat at 6c. To Port Colborne—Schr D. A. Wells, corn at 5c; barge Burckhead, wheat or corn, shipper's option, on private terms. To Oswego—Schr Comanche, corn at 11¼c. To Kingston—Schrs Taylor and Idaho, corn at 11¾c. Prop Fountain City, corn, and prop Colorado, corn and oats, both to New York, via Buffalo, on through rate. Prop B. F. Wade, corn, to New England, via Sarnia. To Erie—Prop Merchant, corn and oats on through rates. Total, 13; capacity equal to 41,000 bu wheat, 330,000 bu corn, and 36,000 bu oats.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—The canal-boat Polar Star was towed up from Peru and passed into the canal, with corn for Chicago. The steamer Lancaster departed, towing the canal-boat Metropolis, with lumber for Chillicothe. The Isabella, with hard-coal slack for LaSalle, and the Metropolis, with lumber for Chillicothe, passed out of the canal. Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 9—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Alida, Joliet, 72,500 lbs empty brls; Monarch, Lockport, 200 brls flour, 124,400 lbs meal; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 6,100 bu do; Champion, LaSalle, 6,000 bu do; Nautilus, LaSalle, 139 tons coal, 56,238 lbs zinc-sheet; Constitution, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Arabia, Lemont, 81½ yds do; George Judd, Lemont, 93 yds do; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds do; Mary Walker, Lemont, 89 yds do; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 66 yds do, 50 brls lime; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 88 yds do; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds do; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds do; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds do; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds do; prop South Shore, Willow Springs, 50 yds gravel; Sligo, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice.

CLEARED—Gold Hunter, La Salle, light; barge No. 1, do; Omaha, Seneca, 10 tons coal, 30 m lumber; H. G. Loomis, La Salle, 136 tons coal, 20,000 lbs sheet-iron; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; Reliance, do; Sligo, Willow Springs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Hiawatha, Sag, 89 yds stone; D. S. Wright, Morris, 6,150 bu corn.

CLEARED—Cayuga, Lockport, 50 tons coal, 15 brls lime; Brilliant, Morris, 42,663 ft lumber, 10 m lath; Monarch, Lockport, 1,800 lbs castings, 3,500 lbs sundries; Seneca, 66 brls salt; Morris, 1,920 lbs mdse; Joliet, 6,060 lbs mdse; Lockport, 4,275 lbs mdse; Lemont, Gypsy Queen, Ottawa, 69,472 ft lumber; Hunter, Joliet, 32,670 ft lumber, 4,950 lath.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—The canal boats Polar Star, Andrew Jackson, and Paramount were towed up from Peru to-day, and passed into the canal, with corn for Chicago. Nothing departed by river. The propeller Mohawk Belle, towing the canal boat Messenger, both from Wilmington, and both light, and the Essex, with lumber, all passed out of the canal bound for Peoria. Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below. This has been one of the hottest days of the season.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—PASSED DOWN—Props Idaho, Sheldon, Vienna; barges Burlington, Holland, Mendota, Salina; bark Advance City, of Buffalo; schrs Floretta, Cameron, Cambridge, E. O. Roberts, Delaware, W. Ballen, Atauuto, Kelderhouse, Surprise; scows Tawas, Atlanta, James Harrison, Emma Mayes, Maderia, Zack Chandler, H. P. Baldwin, Morell, Orient, Atmosphere, Danforth, Maumee Valley, Senator Blood.

PASSED UP—Props Benton, Mayflower, Cuyahoga, Passaic, Swallow, Cleveland, Comet, Empire State, iv, hills and barges, Dunkirk and barges, Forest City and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Montana, Waterford; bark Harvey Bissell; schrs H. C. Winslow, Empire State, Angus Smith, Newsboy, Commerce, Belle Brown, Lucy Clark, Lake Forest, Dobbins, American, Champion, Ben. Franklin.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Aug. 9, Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Amazon, Fletcher and barges, Nahant, Belle Cross and barges; schrs Harvest Queen, C. J. Magill, W. B. Ogden, John Mott, Gilbert Mollison, William Young, M. Filmore, Blazing Star, America, Board of Trade.

PASSED DOWN—Props Anna L. Craig, Saranac, Scotia; bark Coyne; schrs Yankee Blade, Monitor, Bahama, Evaline Bates, Clara Parker, T. Baker, Julia Willard, Wagstaff, Prince Alfred, Olive Branch, Malvina, Helfenstein, Lewis, Deerstalker, Hattie Johnson, St. Lawrence, M. Wills, Flying Mist, Exchange, Van Valkenbury.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—PASSED UP—Props India, Jay Gould, City of New York, Montana and barges, Mineral Rock and barges; barks W. Jones, Moulton; schrs American, Union, Seaton, Bentley, China, Montana, American Champion, Pelican.

PASSED DOWN—Props Saline, Huron City, Colon, Campbell and barges; schrs E. Fitzgerald, New Dominion, Granada, Columbian.

WIND—Northeast.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The market at Utica City, for the week ending Aug. 9, was one of the dullest of the season. There was not quite 6,000 boxes offered, and of these only about 1,000 changed hands. We quote fancy factory at 13½c, with one or two sales of extra fine at 13¾c. The bulk went at from 13¼c to 13c, and we heard of quite a number of lots which brought but 12c.

At Herkimer Village, for the week ending Aug. 9, the offerings were light, amounting to but 1,000 boxes. Farm dairies ranged from 10c to 12c, most transactions being effected at from 11c to 11½c. The ruling rates for factory may be placed at from 12¼c to 13¼c.

At Little Falls, for the week ending Aug. 9, the market was also very dull. The sales and delivery of farm dairies amounted to 690 boxes, which sold for from 11c to 11¼c for fair to good and 11½c to 12c for fine to fancy. Two very choice lots brought 12½c. The offerings and sales from factories were considerably less than last week, notwithstanding full as many factory-men were in market. Seven thousand boxes were on sale, of which 4,000 only were disposed of. The decline in price this week was so unexpected to holders who had anticipated figures fully up to those of the previous week, that in most cases it was with the greatest difficulty that buyers could make purchases at the ruling rates.

Most of the fancy factories held over their cheese, while quite a number of others sent forward their goods to be sold on commission.

We report the following transactions: Brockett & Foster, 52 boxes at 13c; Charlestown Four Corners, 56 at 13¼c; Cramer's Corners, 70 at 13¼c; Dairy Hill, 132 at 13¼c; Flat Creek, 59 at 13¼c; Freeman, 75 at 12¾c; George Ladin, 66 at 13¼c; Little Falls Central, 75 at 13¼c; Manheim, 163 at 13¼c; Manheim Center, 219 at 13¼c; Manheim Turnpike, 86 at 13¼c; Middleville, 207 at 13¼c; Nichols, 150 at 13¼c; Old Stone Church, 78 at 13¼c; Paine's Hollow, 101 at 13¼c; Northern, at 12¾c; Old Salisbury, 200 at 13¼c; Scotch Church, 100 at 13¼c; Snell's Bush, 150 at 13¼c; Small's Bush, 150 at 13¼c; M. S. Smith, 70 at 13¼c; Snell's Bush, 150 at 13¼c.

For the corresponding week last year 9,000 boxes sold at 12¼ to 12¾c for factories. Private dairies brought from 10c to 11½c.

The receipts in New York for the week ending Aug. 2 were 115,433 boxes, and the exports were 90,— boxes, while the highest price paid for cheese was 13¼c.

The weather during the past week has been cool and pleasant, with occasional showers.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—BEEVES—This week's market has generally ruled favorable and satisfactory to buyers. There has been in attendance upon the market, and especially during Friday and Saturday, a good number of local country dealers, and the usual heavier buyers from Rhode Island, Connecticut and the East. All were in want of stock, and most purchased at satisfactory prices. Although there was no marked degree of activity shown during the week, business was steady, and a good feeling has characterized the week's operations. Thursday's sales numbered 930 head; Friday, 3,120 head, which is considered good, perhaps larger than usual. Yesterday the attendance from New York and Brighton was large and considerable competition was shown between buyers from these markets, both markets having ruled favorable. All were in want of cattle, and business was quite active. Prices are the same as last week, perhaps a shade stronger, but this is made up in the quality of the offerings which were not so good. Receipts number 500 car loads against 546 car loads, about 646 short of last week. Average quality much inferior to last week, embracing 100 car loads of Texas and Cherokee. The former were a poor quality. Besides being lean and bony, they were entirely unmanageable, and found but few buyers. The highest price realized was 7½c per lb live weight, which was obtained for a herd of Illinois steers averaging 1,431 lbs.

MILCH COWS—Receipts for the week number 4 car-loads. Nearly all have been taken by local buyers. Demand good, and prices remain as last week. Common to fair sell at $30@50 per head; choice, $60@65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 85 car-loads, or 17,000 head; largely in excess of the demand, which has been moderate, mainly for local and Eastern trade. Considerable stock came forward, and went through in first hands, relieving the market. Good sheep wanted at an advance of ¼c per lb; poor quality sheep and lambs plentiful, and sell at the ruling prices of last week. Sheep, 4½@5c for common to extra; lambs at 6@8c per lb.

HORSES—Receipts, 12 car-loads, all of which have gone forward. No demand here.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Highland Park, Ill., suddenly, yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock, Asa K. Allen, aged 67.

Funeral services at the residence of his family at 4 o'clock on Sunday, 10th inst. Remains will be taken to Janesville, Wis.

COOK—In this city, Aug. 9, Willard Cook, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence, 285 W[illegible], this afternoon (Aug. 11) at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,
AT AUCTION,
Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,
On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addition; Lot No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x128 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 128 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $[illegible] on delivery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CHOICE
SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11,
AT 4 O'CLOCK,
ON THE GROUND.

1 Lot fronting west on Langley-av., being Lot No. [illegible] Sub. 13 and 16, in Block 1, in Cleaverville Add., 48x120 feet to a 25-foot alley.

3 Lots fronting on Oakwood-av. Boulevard, being [illegible] Lot 3, in Block 2, in Cleaverville Add., 28 feet each by 175 feet deep.

3 Lots fronting north on Union-av., being in Lot [illegible] Block 6, in Cleaverville Add., 28 feet each by [illegible] feet deep.

3 Lots fronting north on Union-av., being in Lot 2, [illegible] Block 6, in Cleaverville Add., 28 feet each by [illegible] feet deep.

6 Lots fronting south on Union-av., being in Lots [illegible] and 12, in Block 2, in Cleaverville Add., 27 feet each by 150 feet deep, more or less.

5 Lots fronting south on Forty-first-st., being in Lots [illegible] and 11, in Block 6, in Cleaverville Add., [illegible] each by 175 feet deep.

3 Lots fronting south on Forty-first-st., being in Lot [illegible] in Block 5, Cleaverville Add., 26 and 27 feet each by 175 feet deep.

2 Lots, Nos. 17 and 18, except east 40 feet, in Block [illegible] Cleaverville Add., 129 feet on Union-av. by [illegible] feet on Vincennes-av.

3 Lots fronting on Johnson-place, being Lots Nos. [illegible] and 3, in Sub. of Lot 29, in Ellis' East Add., [illegible] each by 119 feet deep to 16-foot alley.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Purchaser to assume all taxes and assessments for 1873. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale. Abstract will be furnished for examination only. Sale will commence on Langley-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,
Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Buggies,
On TUESDAY, August 12, at [illegible]
Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
On THURSDAY, August 14, at [illegible]
Sale of Household Furniture, &c.
On SATURDAY, August 16, at 9½ o'clock.

By HODGES & CO.

We will sell at the Private Residence
352 WEST LAKE-ST.,

On MONDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 a. m., the entire furniture, consisting of one elegant Rosewood [illegible] Set, Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, all the Linen and Bedding [illegible] ery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.

We will sell at the private residence
NO. 899 MADISON-ST.,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 a. m., the [illegible] of the 1½ story cottage, consisting of [illegible] Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture. [illegible] be sold, as the owner is [illegible]
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Of nearly new Household Furniture, [illegible] Stoves, Linen, China, Glass, Paintings, [illegible] Parlor and Chamber Sets, Pianoforte, [illegible] [illegible] 198 Twenty-sixth-st., three doors [illegible] Monday, Aug. 11, 1873, at 9:30 a. m., [illegible] reserve.

By W. B. STEIN & SON.

AUCTION SALE

A lot of Mink Fancy Goods, Jewelry, [illegible] Ladies' Hats, and Show Cases, [illegible] Monday, Aug. 11, at 9 a. m., by W. B. [illegible] 282 South Clark-st., Chicago.

VOLUME 2[illegible]
COAL
Coal. C[illegible]
MINER T. A[illegible]
PRINCIPAL
1 West Ran[illegible]
Lackawanna
Cannel Coal
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Bri[illegible]
Hocking Valley
Illinois
Indiana Block
Wilmington
WHOLESALE AN[illegible]
Liberal Reductio[illegible]
Coal by Ca[illegible]
SIGN MANUFA[illegible]
W. B. STO[illegible]
Open W[illegible]
SIG[illegible]
Manufact[illegible]
173 MADISO[illegible]
CHICAGO
ARTISTIC TA[illegible]
"A Word to [illegible]
EDWARD EL[illegible]
IMPORTING
WABASH-AV.
WASHINGTON
FOR SA[illegible]
Choice Acre [illegible]
By C. C. THA[illegible]
FOR S[illegible]
BROW[illegible]
CLARK & MAD[illegible]
WENTWORTH &
PROPRI[illegible]
Will open fo[illegible]
Wednesday,
NOT[illegible]
Notice to C[illegible]
FARMERS' FOUR[illegible]
THE IMPORTAN[illegible]
At Pontiac, on the [illegible]
BOYNT[illegible]
HEATING F[illegible]